

SECRET

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

File No. C/551/2/68/JP

Volume

Ministry of External Affairs

Department of Office

East Asia Division

SECTION

NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

Subject

Miscellaneous papers about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose demanding fresh enquiry for appointment of a New Committee and Question of bringing his ashes to India --

Indexed on

Initials

Memorandum by 350 MPs.

Record A/B  
Record Destroy in

To be noted In Sectional Note Book  
Not to be noted

Initials of S. O./Supdt.

Initials of Clerk

Declassified

(गौतम गुप्ता)  
(GAUTAM GUPTA)  
Previous Reference  
Dy. Secretary (A&RM)  
Ministry of External Affairs

Later References

C/551/1/67/JP  
C/551/1/66/JP  
C/551/32/64/JP  
C/551/24/64/HP  
C/125/1,4,6,7,8,9 & 11/67/JP  
Summary -- Separate folder as  
Appendix to this file

C/551/4/69/JP

Have than 30 yrs  
be clarity  
rect

16/12/15





G 551/2/68/JP

NOTES



Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

Director(EA) desired to know about the care-taking arrangements of the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, held at Renkoji Temple, Tokyo.

Records available with this Division show that:

Netaji's ashes were handed over to Messrs Ramamurti, President of Indian Independence League, Tokyo, and Ayer by Lt. Colonel Takakura in a simple and solemn ceremony at the main entrance of the Imperial General Headquarters on the morning of 8th September (1945) -(P. 47 of Netaji Enquiry Committee Report, 1956). The ashes were finally brought to the Renkoji Temple, which is situated at a distance of 6 miles from the Indian Embassy, Tokyo, in a procession on 18th September, 1945. The priest of the Renkoji Temple Rev. Moshizuki was asked by Mr. Ramamurti, Mrs. Sahay and a Japanese Staff Officer to keep the ashes in a befitting manner, as they belonged to a great man, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He agreed to do so till such time as they could be delivered to the proper authorities.

According to Rev. Mochizuki, till 1950 nobody came to see or pay respects to the ashes except Mr. Ramamurti. In May, 1950, the then Head of the Indian Mission, Mr. K.K. Chettur visited the temple. In 1955 quite a big ceremony was held on the Death Anniversary Day (18th August). A number of Japanese notables, including Madam Tojo, General Nakamura, General Kawabe, General Mutaguchi, General Katakura attended.

There have been many questions in the Parliament in the past years about Netaji's ashes and Government's views on the questing of bringing them to India.

On 11th September, 1956, while placing copies of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report on the Table of the Lok Sabha, the following statement was made by the Prime Minister:-

" The Committee has come to the conclusion that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose met his death in an air crash and that the ashes now at Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, are his ashes. This is their main conclusion. They made a recommendation about these ashes, that they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected. So far as the latter part is concerned, The Government do not propose, at this stage, to take any action. This is a matter in which primarily the family of Netaji is concerned and it is with their consultation and goodwill that any step should be taken. I am not prepared to say that it is entirely a ~~xxx~~ family ~~xxx~~ or domestic matter. It is a national matter. Nevertheless, the family is concerned. Anyhow, Government do not intend, at the present stage to take any action in the matter."

In this context it may be pointed out that Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, the brother of Netaji and third member of the Inquiry Committee arrived at the conclusion, as



(from page)

- 2 -

follows, in his dissenting report:-

" The ashes now held at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo cannot be those of Netaji and the aircraft accident and incidents subsequent to that did not take place and that the evidence adduced thereon is concocted and false".

He further recommended that Government should refrain from taking any step that would help in bringing these ashes to India, as Netaji's ashes.

In his Note, dated 3-11-58, the Foreign Secretary (Shri S. Dutt) has recorded:

" When the President visited the Renkoji Temple at Tokyo, the old Priest in charge of the temple requested that arrangements might be made to transfer the ashes to India. He said that he was not likely to live long and before he died he would like to ~~have~~ hand over charge of the ashes to the Indian authorities. The President did not say anything.

The position remains as it was in the past. Unless the members of Netaji's family agree to the ashes being brought back to India they are bound to create trouble if the Government were to take any steps in that regard. That would be very unfortunate."

So far as this Division is aware, the position continues to remain as it was since the beginning of the controversy. The ashes of Netaji are still in the Renkoji Temple. There appears to be no arrangement/between the Government of India and the authorities of the Temple about the ashes being kept under the care of priest of Renkoji temple.

Director (EA) may please see.

Sd/- (EA)

K. S. Lalani  
27/1

Din (EA).

Seen Thanks

Mr  
30/1

Sd/-

Aw.

Enro. (1) -

Added - 11-5/1



SNO (2)

Receipt (1) P. 6-9

Prime Minister's Secy. has forwarded a letter from the ~~Madurai~~ Tamilnad Forward Bloc, Madurai for appropriate action.

In the letter, the Tamilnad Forward Bloc has demanded appointment of a new Committee, headed by an eminent jurist of the Supreme Court to enquire afresh into Netaji's "mysterious disappearance".

It will be recalled that there have been numerous questions in Parliament on this subject and we have always been <sup>saying</sup> ~~telling~~ "that" there was no need for a further enquiry because the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee was conclusive." If agreed to, we may inform the Tamilnad Forward Bloc accordingly.

462 ~~9804~~  
3/2

2.2/68

Yes I agree that it would be the appropriate response.

MC(EA) <sup>13/2</sup>  
DS(EA)

There is also a letter from ~~the~~ over 350 MPs. Pl link up with that and give a detailed history of the case. The final answer will only be given after PM has seen ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup>.

ARDE  
3/2.

SNO (3)

Receipt (2) P. 9-12/6

SNO (4)

Receipt (3) P. 13-22/6

Aw  
5/2

A copy of the letter from 350 MPs, recd. with SNO (3) is at slip H. There is yet another resolution from Azad Hind Fauj Association, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Birthday Celebration Committee requesting appointment of a "fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration



(from prepage)

with the Govts. of Japan and Formosa to finally  
resolve ~~the~~ all mysteries about the disappearance  
of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose".  
2.2.68

DS (CA)

S no (5) to (7) —

S no (8) & (9) —

S no (10) & (11) —

Receipts — 23-47/K  
P. 55-56/K

Added P. 48-64/K

Receipt 65-67/K



Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

⑤ Flag 'H'  
⑥ SNo. (2) F.R.  
568-DEA/68

We have received from P.M. Secretariat a copy of the representation from some 350 M.Ps to the President on the subject of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose demanding that a fresh Enquiry Committee should be set up. We have also received a similar letter from Tamilnad Forward Block. A self-contained summary of the case is placed below for consideration. In view of the consistent stand taken by the Government of India that the evidence of the Shah Nawaz Committee was conclusive and by the fact that the mere passage of time is proof enough of Netaji's demise, we may answer the representation in suitable terms.

ARD<sup>20</sup>  
(A.R. Deo)  
7-2-68

Director (EA)

The memorandum signed by nearly 350 M.Ps has urged several measures including a fresh enquiry into the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. I have ascertained from the Prime Minister's Secretariat and they have referred the other matters in the memorandum to the concerned Ministries. This Ministry has been dealing with the subject of Netaji's death. A question has also been put down in the Lok Sabha enquiring about the Government's decision in response to this memorandum.

2. Government have accepted the Shaw Nawaz Committee's conclusions viz., that "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose met his death in an air crash on 18th August, 1945". Although there has been persistent demand to institute another enquiry to verify whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in fact, died in the air crash on 18th August, 1945, no credible evidence has been brought out by anyone to even throw any doubt on the findings of the Shaw Nawaz Committee. The present memorandum too does not bring out any new fact and merely refers to reports of some correspondents in late 1945 and early 1946. These reports are in the nature of hearsay and do not have any authenticity about them. In the face of the overwhelming evidence adduced by the Shaw Nawaz Committee, these Press reports hardly merit any consideration. As such it is submitted that until some new facts are brought to light, a further enquiry into the matter is unwarranted.

3 The memorandum mentions that the enquiry should be conducted with the collaboration of Governments of Japan and Taiwan. Since we do not recognise Government of Taiwan, it will not be possible to collaborate in an official enquiry with them. It is also not certain if the Government of Japan would wish to involve themselves in any enquiry undertaken by us in this matter. Perhaps they could be pursued to give necessary assistance.



But it is unlikely that they will do anything more than that.

4. Secretary-I may wish to consult Secretary to Prime Minister in the matter.

*Manjit Singh*  
(Manjit Singh)  
Director (EA)  
8-2-1968.

Secy-I.

No. 581  
386/5508/68  
24/2/68  
Secy, EAI  
8-2-68

Director (EA)

The memorandum signed by nearly 350 M.P.s has urged several measures including a fresh enquiry into the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. I have ascertained from the Prime Minister's Secretariat and they have referred the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Ministry has been dealing with the subject of Subhas Chandra Bose's death. A question has also been put down in the Lok Sabha enquiring about the Government's decision in response to this memorandum.

2. Government have accepted the Shaw-Nawaz Committee's conclusions viz., that "Subhas Chandra Bose met his death in an air crash on 18th August, 1947". Although there has been persistent demand to institute another enquiry to verify whether Subhas Chandra Bose, in fact, died in the air crash on 18th August, 1947, no credible evidence has been brought out by anyone to even throw any doubt on the findings of the Shaw-Nawaz Committee. The present memorandum does not bring out any new fact and merely refers to reports of some correspondents in late 1945 and early 1946. These reports are in the nature of a hearsay and do not have any evidentiary value. In the face of the overwhelming evidence adduced by the Shaw-Nawaz Committee, these reports hardly merit any consideration. As it is admitted that until some new facts are brought to light, a further enquiry into the matter is unwarranted.

3. The memorandum mentions that the enquiry should be conducted with the collaboration of Government of Japan and Taiwan. Since we do not recognise Government of Taiwan, it will not be possible to collaborate in an official enquiry with them. It is also not certain if the Government of Japan would wish to involve themselves in any enquiry undertaken by us in this matter. Perhaps they could be requested to give necessary assistance.



SECRET

Sub: Representation from some 350 MPs  
to the President regarding a fresh  
enquiry into the death of Netaji  
Subhas Chandra Bose.  
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This is essentially a matter of political importance in view of the strong feelings prevailing in certain sections of West Bengal and other parts of the country about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Netaji played a very prominent part in India's struggle for independence and no one can deny his contribution in this regard. The question, however, is as to whether Government are convinced by the enquiries they have made that Netaji did die in the air crash at Taiwan on 18th August 1945. The Shah Nawaz Committee's Report of 1956, which was signed by Shri Shah Nawaz and Shri S.N. Maitra, (but not signed by the 3rd member, Shri S.C. Bose, elder brother of Netaji) came to the conclusion that Netaji had died in this accident. This conclusion was accepted by Government. No fresh evidence has been adduced to throw any doubt on the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee.

2. Much has been made of the fact that Shri S.C. Bose did not sign the final Report. However, he did sign the principal points agreed to for draft Report, dated 30th June 1956 (pages 67 and 68 of the Netaji Enquiry Committee Report). These points accept that the plane carrying Netaji did crash and that the witnesses who confirmed the death of Netaji would not be expected to state what was not true.

Flag A



3. It has also been argued that the late Prime Minister Nehru in his letters to Shri S.C. Bose admitted "I cannot send you any precise and direct proof". However, Prime Minister Nehru added immediately after this sentence "But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's Report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died".

Flag B

4. The point for consideration is whether, ~~in view of~~ the memorandum claimed to have been signed by 350 Members of Parliament, should form the basis of a fresh enquiry. This is a matter for Government to consider in view of its political implications. It is suggested that PM may consult Home Minister in this regard and transfer the question to Home Ministry and request them to deal with the matter as it has now nothing to do with external relations, but is purely an internal matter. If, however, Government decide that a fresh enquiry should be conducted in Formosa and Japan, External Affairs Ministry will be asked to request the foreign Governments concerned to give facilities for such an enquiry. It will be for consideration whether the enquiry should be official or unofficial; If it is to be official, whether we should request Government of Taiwan to help us in conducting the enquiry in Taiwan, which Government we do not recognise and with whom we have no diplomatic relations. Even in the case of



Japan it is doubtful whether they would like to get involved in such a matter. However this is a matter for Government to decide.

*T.N. Kaul*

(T.N. Kaul)  
8.2.1968

~~Secy. to Govt.~~

~~MOS~~

P.M.

~~PM~~

I would suggest that this matter might be discussed at official level with the Home Secretary, who may also consider the other demands made by the Memorialists in paragraph four. P.M. & H.M. can be brought in later.

P. Datta

8.2.1968.

Secretary EAI.

M's Secret. n. o. No. PMS-2234  
dt. 9-2-68

Home Secy may kindly see & advise.

*T.N. Kaul*  
9.2.68.

Home Secy. (Shri L.P. Singh)

W/o No 681-Reg 2/68 dt. 9/2/68

Have we any papers?

~~JS~~

19/10.2.68

JS (CPR) has submitted the main file on this subject to H.S. (CPR)

*Ch*  
12/2

Immediate

1935/Hs/68  
10/2

27081 JS Pol/68  
10/2

1230-Secy/68



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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This matter was discussed at a meeting held in the Cabinet Secretary's room on 17th February, 1968. A copy of the draft minutes of the meeting is placed below. The minutes are being submitted to the Prime Minister separately for approval.

Sno (12)

*[Signature]*

24.2.68  
(K.R. Prabhu)  
Joint Secretary

Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Manjit Singh,  
Director, South East Asia)  
MHA U.O.No.19/50/68-Pub.II dated 24.2.68.

Aw  
(Director  
has seen)  
14/3  
29/2

SNO (12) -

Added P62-70/c

SNO (13) -

Added P.71-81/c

SNO (14)

F.R 82/c

Director(EA) may kindly see the F.R. at S.No.(14).  
The reference cited therein has not been received in this Dn.

If approved, we may send this file along with our files on the two Parliament Questions which were answered in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 21 and 29 February, 1968 respectively. A summary is also placed below in a folder.

14/3/68

*[Signature]*  
14/3

Director(EA)

*[Signature]*  
14.3.68

Ministry of Home Affairs (Pub. II Section)

Min. of EA U.O.No.C/551/2/68/JP dt 14 March 1968

Snos (15) to (17)

JP P83-92/c

SNO (18)

Issue P.92/c

SNO (19) to (22)

Added P93-110/c



(F.No.C/551/2/68/JP)

- 11 -

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

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The question of bringing the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to India has been considered on a number of occasions - particularly in connection with questions and resolutions introduced in the Parliament. While replying to a resolution regarding the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1961, the late Prime Minister remarked as follows :

".....ever since then we were thinking of bringing the ashes of Netaji here in a proper manner with due respect, the difficulty that faced us then and that faces us now to some extent is that there is a public aspect, a very important public aspect. There is also a personal aspect and a family aspect. In a matter of this kind, the initiative should normally be taken by the family. Government, of course, would give aid, help and everything, but it is a little difficult for Government to take action. When some members of the family may object, it embarrasses us. That is why we did not take that step. Although we were on the point of taking it on several occasions during the past few years, the position remains much the same. ...."

The note for supplementaries prepared in connection with the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 654 for 6.12.65 also explains the position regarding the bringing of the ashes. The Government of India have accepted the Report of the Shah Nawaz Committee regarding the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. When a report from some 350 M.P's was received early this year, the matter was considered in detail in a departmental meeting held on 17.2.68, it was agreed that there was no need for a further enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; the erection of a suitable memorial, observance of his birthday and other measures to honour and recognize the personality of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose were also considered and decisions taken in the matter.

R. Dhawan  
(Y.R. Dhawan)  
7-8-68

Director(EA) See by Dri (EA).

The note ~~submitted~~ drafted by Dri (EA) has been submitted to Secy.-I

R. Dhawan  
7/8/68

EA 20



D. 12216 EAD/68

SNO (23) FR P.111/c

"Discussed with Director (EA). The matter has to be referred to Cabinet Committee on foreign affairs. The note below was submitted to Secy. I, with copy to Secy. to P. N.  
Pl. await receipt of a decision in the matter."

Sd/- J.R. Dhawan  
8/8/68

EA  
3 Copies of Note  
referred to above.

SNO (24), (24-A) & (24-B) - Added P.112 to 120/c

D. 10878 EAD/68

SNO (25) FR P.121/c

S260- D2A/68  
10/9.

D. 12249 EAD/68

SNO (26) FR P.122-129/c

SNO (27) - Ack (Issue) P.130/c

SNO (26): Seen by Secy I & acknowledged by Dir (EA)  
"Pl. put up on file."

Sd/- J.R. Dhawan  
5/9/68.

EA

Submitted. The ~~two~~ notes prepared by US(EA) may please be seen at SNO (24)

9.9.68

US(EA)

✓ S.NO (26) FR.

The Ambassador's suggestion that efforts should be made to obtain the understanding of the members of the Bose family who are still not willing to accept the fact of Netaji's death, and the proposed building of a suitable memorial to enshrine the ashes of Netaji appears to concern the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this connection, a reference is invited to the Minutes of the meeting held on 17.2.68. This Ministry was concerned with para 9 of those Minutes and we have already informed the Ministry of Home Affairs that no further action in the matter is required on our part.

2. A copy of the Ambassador's letter, with enclosures, as well as a copy of our telegram dated 8.8.68 may be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs and they may be requested to take appropriate action in the matter. A draft O.M. is put up.

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Para 3 may be dated 9-9-68 and the O.M. thereafter issued

Director (EA)

WY/SM

KS  
11/9/68

8



Suo (28) - Issue P131/c

D. 13676 EAD/68

Suo (29) Lided P132-134/c

D. 13141 EAD/68

Suo (30) FR P135-142/c

D.13231-EAD/68.....S.No.(31) F.R. P.143-147/c

D.15008-EAD/68.....S.No.(32) F.R. P.148-152/c

D.15226-EAD/68.....S.No.(33) F.R. P.153-156/c

S.No.(30): "With translations and file, pl."

Sd/- Y.R. Dhawan  
23/9/68

The translations, along with the file on the subject, are submitted (p.140-142/C). Note on Swami Sharda and of Sharda is at P.142 of the e.f. (C/15/6/61-5P)

\*Flag 'M'

Attention is also invited to the two letters at S.Nos.(31) and (32) from one Shri A.C. Sarkar, requesting for judicial probe into the Shahnawaz Committee Report. \*Translations of the letters may please be seen at pages 146-147 and 152/C. Shri Sarkar is the same person on whose behalf, a legal notice was served in the matter of Shri.

\*Flag 'O 2 P'

At S.No.(33), there is yet another letter from Shri Mahesh Singh Bhaduria, requesting the Prime Minister to issue orders for conducting enquiries about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

\*Flag 'D'

11.88

The Ministry of Home Affairs have transferred to us for disposal five letters relating to fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Two letters each are from Shri Samar Roy and Shri A.C. Sarkar and one letter from Shri Mahesh Singh Bhaduria.

US(EA)

2. In his letters, Shri Samar Roy has posed about 12 questions, as detailed at p. 142/cor. All these questions have been considered in some detail either in the report of the Shahnawaz Committee or subsequently with reference to specific enquiries or questions in the Parliament. The memorandum submitted by about 300 M.P.'s was also considered in detail and decisions taken thereon in an inter-departmental meeting held on the 17th Feb., 1968. Any attempt to give specific replies to these questions by Shri Samar Roy will only tend to give unnecessary importance to his allegations and lead to further enquiries, allegations, etc. As such, it is felt that no action need be taken on these letters.

3. In his letters, Shri A.C. Sarkar has demanded a judicial enquiry into the Shahnawaz Committee Report. Here again, the allegations are of a rather general

nature....

✓ pp 68-70/cw  
2/F. C/551/2/68/8



from prepage

nature and there is no substance in the request made by Shri Sarkar.

4. Shri Mahesh Singh Bhaduria has also asked for a further investigation into the death of Netaji. No action appears to be necessary on any of these three letters.

6315-820/68

1502-059A/68

14/11

(Y.R. Dhawan)  
13-11-68

Director (EA)

It would seem that the letters have not been ackd. Perhaps we may send polite but firm replies stating the position as briefly as possible

6456-DEA/68

1502-059A/68

19/11

Manjit Singh

14/11/68

Draft replies are put up. Director (EA) may like to see before issue.

✓ D.P.A's

(Y.R. Dhawan)  
15-11-68

Director (EA)

As slightly amended

dr

18/11

US (EA)

Ans. (34) - P 157/c  
Ans. (35) - P 158/c  
Ans. (36) - P 159/c



Political II Section  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
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With reference to the <sup>\*</sup>legal notice at pages 2-7/corr a copy of which was received by us from the E.A. Ministry, notes at pages 1-3 ante may please be seen. The papers received from the E.A. Ministry about that notice have been returned to them.

2. We have, however, to send a reply with reference to para 2 of the E.A. Ministry's O.M. Nt S.No. 2. We may inform that Ministry that as they are concerned with the handling of issues arising out of the question of Netaji's death, the necessary action to obtain the concurrence of the members of the Bose family ~~has taken~~ about bringing the Ashes of Netaji Bose to India might appropriately be taken by that Ministry.

Sd/- Illegible  
11.11.68  
US(P- I)

E.A. Ministry (Shri Y.R. Dhawan, US)  
MHA U.O. No. F.29/52/68/Pol.II, dated 12.11.68.

(Extract taken from MHA file No. 29/52/68-Pol.II)

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Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

Reference para 2 of Ministry of Home Affairs' note on prepage.

2. Any dealings, discussions, etc. with the members of the Netaji family in India appropriately falls within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is only appropriate that that Ministry should look after this aspect of the case. So far as the Ministry of External Affairs are concerned, the matter has been finally settled after the report of the Shahnawaz Committee. This Ministry would be involved only when the question of the actual transfer of the ashes of Netaji from Japan to India is taken up. It is, therefore, felt that, as already stated in para 2 of our O.M. dated 12.9.68, the Ministry of Home Affairs should take appropriate action on the suggestions made by the Ambassador in his letter dated the 23rd August, 1968.

*Roham*  
(Y.R. Dhawan)  
13-11-68

Director(EA)

US(EA) may endorse the MHA file stating that the Ministry of External Affairs was concerned with the investigation of Netaji's death because the investigation had to be conducted abroad and involved cooperation of foreign governments. The question of obtaining concurrence of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's family is entirely an internal matter. Consequently, it would be more appropriate for the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with this rather than the Ministry of External Affairs.

*Manjit Singh*  
(Manjit Singh)  
14-11-1968.

US(EA)

*Done u.o. noti below.*

*Roham*  
15/11/68

*Ex-Don*

6319-DEA/68

1484/4XEM/68

✓ Smo. (2) - Dept.

✓ pp. 16-18/cont.



-17-

(from prepage)

Please return the Ministry of Home Affairs file noted on as below. A copy of their u.o. note dated 12.11.68 may be retained for our file.

*[Signature]*  
(Y.R. Dhawan)  
15-11-68

EA Div.

Retained at P.15/note  
ank

Sno(37) Issue P.160/c

Mr. MW  
16.11.68

D. 17143. EAD/68 ——— SNO. (38) Receipt P.161-168/c  
D. 17599. EAD/68 ——— SNO (39) Receipt P.169-183/c

SNO. (38):- English translations of the letter & its enclosure may please be seen at P.166-168/c. The letter has been acknowledged by the President's Secretariat.

x Flag 'A'

No action is necessary on our part.

SNO. (39):- This contains three letters addressed to the Prime Minister regarding Netaji. One is a copy of letter at SNO. (38) p.167-168/c. The other two do not bring out any fresh point for consideration. To Shree Saman Roy, we have already written, vide SNO (34).

✓ Flag 'B'

Translation may pl. be seen at Pages 182-183/c.

31.12.68

There is yet another letter on the same subject. Please add that also to the file and resubmit.

US (E/A)

*[Signature]*  
11/1/69

Edon

Mr. MW  
11.1.69 Flag 'W'

Flag 'V'



Ref. U.S. (EA)'s codes on page

S. 17807. EAD/68

Sno (40) TR III

S. 36. EAD/69

Sno (41) TR IV

Two more letters, one from Shri A.C. Sarkar of Times of India, New Delhi and the other from Shri Samar Roy, have been added at Sros (40) & (41), along with English translations.

Shri Sarkar's letter is in reply to our letter at Sno (35) & may kindly be perused with ref. to P. 13-14/1005 ante.

Shri Samar Roy's letter is almost a copy of his letter to P.M. (P. 183/C). It appears from his letters to P.M. & D.P.M. that he has not received our letter of 19/11/68 - Sno (34). The D.P.M.'s office has acknowledged his letter, vide P. 190/C.

It is submitted for information that our replies to Hindi letters must be sent in Hindi. In case it is decided to send replies to these letters, the approved replies will be sent to Hindi Section for translation & typing fair copies in Hindi.

US (EA)

Reference S.No. (40)

It is hardly desirable to enter into a controversy with Shri Sarkar over the issue raised by him. A categorical reply was given to him vide our letter dated 19.11.68 at S.No. (35).

Reference S.No. (41)

As Shri Samar Roy does not appear to have received our letter dated 19.11.68 (S.No. 34), a copy of the same may be sent to him. Please issue letter below, after getting it translated into Hindi.

K. R. Dhawan

(Y.R. Dhawan)

4-1-1969

EA Div.

Note to Hindi Section - Sno (42) - Issue

Hindi Reply to Shri Roy - Sno (43) Issue

\*Jag A & B & W

Flag 'V'

✓ Slip 'S'

Sent to Hindi Section  
with note No 4/55/12/68/DP  
on 4/1/69  
Reviewed 4/1



Extracts from Notes on MHA's File No. 29/52/68-Poll.II.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
(Political II Section)

Two closely connected issues, namely:

- (1) Legal notice to Government from Shri A.C. Sarkar, Acting President of the Akhanda Bharat Sabha, to sue for damages in case it decided to bring ashes of Netaji to India; and
- (2) Request of the Indian Ambassador in Tokyo for bringing the ashes of Netaji to India for building a suitable memorial, are being dealt with on this file.

We have so far been trying unsuccessfully to transfer the cases, first to the Ministry of External Affairs, and then to Public I Section of our Ministry. Both have declined to accept the transfer.

2. As regards the legal notice, the Ministry of Law had advised us that "even if the ashes are brought to India, the party on whose behalf the notice has been given, cannot suffer any damages ..... No reply need be sent to the notice. If any suit is filed it will have to be defended." No action is, therefore, called for in this regard.

3. The other issue related to the request of our Ambassador for transfer of the ashes from Tokyo. Our Ambassador in Tokyo requested the Government for making efforts to obtain the understanding of those members of the Bose family who are not still willing to accept the fact of Netaji's death, with a view to transferring the ashes from Tokyo. The issue was last examined in detail in 1957 when a notice of the following Resolution by Shri S.C. Samanta, M.P., was admitted and set down for discussion in the Lok Sabha:-

This House is of opinion that the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose lying for a long time in a temple in Japan should be ceremonially brought to India and suitable memorials should be constructed in front of the Red Fort, Delhi and at other places.

In this connection, the then Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs had recorded the following minutes:-

"I believe that the resolution is premature. The member might be requested to withdraw. The question will be considered at a proper time."

The time is perhaps not yet ripe for taking any step for the transfer of the ashes to India. In October, 1956, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, one of the members of the Netaji Enquiry Committee, submitted his dissentient report in which he reached the conclusion that there was no aeroplane crash and consequently no death of Netaji from it. The conclusions reached by Shri Bose regarding the ashes of Netaji may be quoted in full.



(from pre-page)

They are as follows:-

"The ashes now held at Renkoji temple in Tokyo, cannot, therefore, be those of Netaji and it is for the same reason that the evidence regarding the same form its transfer from a Temple in or near Taihoku to its final destination in Tokyo after passing through various hands and through different channels, is also so discrepant and therefore that evidence is unbelievable and unreliable.

It has come to my knowledge from reports published, that my colleagues have held that those ashes are those of Netaji and they have recommended that they be brought to India with due pomp and ceremony, so that suitable memorials may be held through the country over the same. I would assert in the strongest terms that I am firmly convinced that the evidence on record would lead to the only conclusion that the Aircraft Accident and the incidents subsequent to that, as stated above, did not take place and that the evidence adduced thereon is concocted and false and I am confident that any person without any bias or prejudice will also come to the same conclusion. I would accordingly state that there is no justification whatsoever for holding that those ashes are of Netaji and, therefore, our Government should refrain from taking any step that would help in bringing those ashes to India, as Netaji's ashes. I would humbly suggest that if our Government is so very eager to spend money for erecting memorials in Netaji's name throughout the country, they could do so in various ways, including constructive ones, that would materially help our poor and deserving countrymen. I am constrained to say that it is shameful on the part of a Government to commemorate Netaji's name now, by spending money over what they believe to be his ashes, when up till now, they have given him practically no recognition even in ways, that would not have cost them even a copper."

Although, the dissentient report was not accepted by the Government, it shows how strongly Shri Suresh Chandra Bose felt about the findings of the Netaji Enquiry Committee. There is still nothing to indicate that the members of Bose family have changed their views, and are prepared to accept Netaji as dead. Any attempt to bring the ashes to India now is likely to hurt the feelings of the Bose family. It is also likely to give rise to a country-wide controversy since many Indians still sincerely believe that Netaji is alive. The unfortunate situation has already been explained to the Japanese Government by the Ministry of External Affairs, and they seem to appreciate our difficulty and are satisfied with the arrangements made for the keeping of the ashes in Renkoji temple.

If approved, the file may be shown to the Ministry of External Affairs for their information.

Itd/-  
20-3-69

VS(P-1)

Sd/- G.S.Kapur  
28-3-69



(from pre-page)

Sd/- S.S. Verma  
28-3-69

DB(P61/11)

Sd/-  
28-3-69

JB(P61)

M.E.A. (Shri Y.R. Dhawan, U.S.)  
MHA U.O.No.F.29/52/68/Poll.II dt. 1-4-69

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
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Director(EA) may be interested to see; notes from page 11 ante and particularly portion side-lined 'B' on page 12 ante are relevant. A copy of these notes may be retained in this Division and the position intimated to our Ambassador in Tokyo.

pp. 19-20 ant

A'

Sd/- Y.R. Dhawan  
2-4-1969

Director(ZK)

Sd/- Manjit Singh  
2-4-69

Notes from p. 19 onwards are extracts from notes on MHA's file placed below.

EA/Dn

US(EA) may kindly see with reference to notes at 'A' above and Sns (26) and (27). MHA's file may also please be further endorsed for return.

Copy 'A' & 'B'

16/4/69

The Home Ministry's file may be returned, as endorsed upon.

US(EA)

2. Please issue letter to our Embassy in Tokyo.

*Y.R. Dhawan*  
(Y.R. Dhawan)  
17-4-1969

EA Div.

Sno (44) Issue  
Sno (45) - Issue



D. 6344 - EAD/69 — SNO. (46) FR *202/2*

" Pe. examine and deal with. "

Sd/- T.N. Kaul  
16/5

~~DEA~~

" Please prepare a note. "

Sd/- Manjit Singh  
17/5

~~US(EA)~~

" with the file pl. "

Sd/- Y.R. Dhanwan  
19/5/69

3013/D&M/69  
24/5

969-USA/69

Submitted for  
19/5/69

~~US(EA)~~

A draft note is submitted for approval.

*Y.R. Dhanwan*  
(Y.R. Dhanwan)  
22-5-1969

Director ~~(EA)~~

I am putting up the note  
through a covering letter to PS

*Y.R. Dhanwan*

SNO (47) - Issue 23/5  
1203-202/2

6/5/69  
24/5/69

End

M.W.A.W  
24.5.69



9/551/2/68/58

CORRESPONDENCE



5700 (1)

SECRET

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Subject:- Subhash Chandra Bose - Sojourn in Afghanistan.

...

A copy of D.I.B. U.O.No.1/Socs/D/67(22) dated the 30th October, 1967 along with its enclosure, on the above subject, is sent herewith for information.

( N. Vittal )  
Under Secretary

Ministry of External Affairs (Shri. A.K. Damodaran)

M.H.A, U.O.No.D.21178/67-Poll.I(A) dated -11-1967.

Ministry of External Affairs,  
RECEIPT  
Dy No. 18233 EAD/1967  
Dated the 29/11/67

~~D.2 (EA)~~

~~Dir (EA)~~

~~U.S. (EA)~~

1293 DSSA  
1/12

6484 DSSA/67

AW  
6/1

Ades  
7/xii  
5/1/68



SECRET

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU  
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

Subject:- Subhash Chandra Bose - Sojourn in Afghanistan

Enclosed please find copy of a report of Pietro Quaroni, radio-televisivone Italiana, Rome, Italy on Netaji's sojourn in Afghanistan. He was then attached to the Italian legation at Kabul. It has been explained how Netaji with the help of the German and Italian legations ~~ax~~ made his way to Europe through Russia on a fake passport in the name of one Signor Mazzotta, a clerk in the Italian legation in Afghanistan. It also states that Netaji said that once in Europe, he would ask the German and Italian governments to broadcast a declaration on the independence of India. He is also learnt to have expressed his intention of going to Europe in order to create a Free Indian Government either in Berlin or in Rome and to form an Indian Liberation Army out of the Indian prisoners of war in Germany or Italy.

2. This report has been prepared for Dr. Sisir K. Bose, Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta. Pietro Quaroni has offered to visit India to assist the Research Bureau in its task.

Sd/- K.N. Prasad  
Deputy Director  
30.10.67

MHA (Shri L.P. Singh)

D.I.B.U.O.No.1/Socs/D/67(22) dated 30.10.1967.



(3)

When Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Kabul he settled down temporarily in a caravanserai close to the Peshawar gate pretending to be deaf and dumb, as he spoke no persian or Pahstou. Then he went to the German Legation to see the Minister; Herr Pilger informed me at once of his visit adding that he had only a very brief interview with him as he was afraid he might be an Agent Provocateur. I told him that I have met Bose ~~and xxxxx~~ in Rome a few years before, that I remembered him quite well and that I felt perfectly sure to be able to say whether the man in question was really Bose or not. Alerted by a German contact, Rahamat Khan (Bhagatram) came to see me and we arranged that I would send my secretary Mr. Anzillotti to fetch Bose at Night, by car, in order to smuggle him in the Legation - there was always a policeman on duty in front of the Legation gate. Bhagatram and Bose entered the Legation lying flat in the bottom of the car and so we had our first interview.

Bose told me of his intention to go to Europe in order to create a free India Government either in Berlin or in Rome and to form out of Indian prisoners of war in Germany or Italy, and Indian Liberation army. He told me also that he wanted to have at his disposal a wireless station in order to agitate for free India.

I sent at once a telegram to my Government informing them of Bose's arrival and of his plans and telling them that as first they had to arrange with the Soviet Government the question of a visa for Bose through Russia.

Pilger whom I informed of our conversation telegraphed to Berlin in the same sense.

We had arranged with Bose a system to keep in touch in case either he or I we had something to tell each other.

A few days after that Bose informed me that he had met Uttam Chand who was putting him up, which was a great improvement on the Caravanserai; We arranged too that my wife would call practically every day at Uttam Chand's shop in order to see whether there were any messages for or from Bose.

After a few days Pilger and I we received the first answer to our telegram: they informed us that instructions had been given to our respective Ambassadors in Moscow to ask the Russian Government for a transit visa for Bose; and that they would be very glad to see him, as soon as possible in Europe. As for the free Indian Government, the army of liberation and a wireless station they simply told us that they would discuss the question with him as soon as he was over there.

Bose came again at the Legation, always passing my gate lying in the bottom of the car, and always at night, when my afghan servants were sound asleep. I informed him of the news from Berlin and Rome and told him that now we had to wait for the answer of the Russians; Bose suggested that he might go and see the Russian Ambassador: I strongly advised him against it for afghan security reasons; Bose accepted my point.

.../-



On the second meeting he told me two things:

1) That once in Europe he would ask the German and the Italian Governments to broadcast a declaration on the independence of India;

2) That agents of the Indian Government had come to Kabul but they had been persuaded that Bose had not taken the way to Kabul, but the way to Chang-Kai-Shek China, as he had already spread the rumour from Calcutta.

A few days after that, in Pilger I received an answer from our Govt. concerning the declaration of independence: it was very guarded, objecting that as the armed forces of the Axis were still very far from India, to issue a declaration of independence as a war aim of the Axis sounded a bit too much like selling the skin of a bear before having killed him.

Although the reason given by our Government was plausible it was clear, from the first and the second telegram, that, in Berlin chiefly, they were not enthusiastic about the whole idea. I mentioned first Berlin because it was in tune with Hitler's racial theories not to encourage revolution against a country like Great Britain which belonged to the white race: whereas Rome's racial theories were much more elastic.

I asked myself, then, whether I should not warn Bose that his revolutionary program would have met with a very cool reception in Berlin and Rome. If Bose had been free to return to India I certainly would, but that was out of question for him. Then what?

Remain in Afghanistan? What would the afghan Govt. have done? So that I decided not to shatter his hopes. Perhaps it was wrong of me not to warn Bose, but at the moment I thought that the course I had decided upon was the best for him.

I got to like him very much and his conversation was, for me, both interesting and charming. He was getting rather nervous about having no answer from Russia, and so was I, although I tried all the time to reassure him.

The Russian answer came, after nearly four weeks, and it was positive. The Russian only refused to give a visa on a passport in the name of Bose but they were ready to put it on a falsified passport but they would see the passport before in order to see whether it was done all right.

Bose could certainly not pass as a German but as an Italian why not? So that I decided to ask the afghan Govt. to deliver a courier visa on the passport of one of my clerks, Signor Mazzotta, - It was the official name under which Bose lived in Europe afterwards, - then to put in the place of Mazzotta photograph one of Bose.

Bose and my wife went on the great avenue of Dar Ul Funun in order to take a photograph of Bose, which we when developed in Legation: everything went all right although it had been the first time - and last time - that I had to fake a passport.

../-



Pending all these operations, I thought it would be safer for Bose to move in the house of one of my staff, who was living outside the Legation, in order to be under diplomatic protection, more or less. So he moved to the house of Signor Cresini where he remained for a few days.

For security reasons we thought it would be better if Bose did not stop, on his way off in Afghan hotels. There was a German engineer of the Todt organisation, Herr Wenger, who was then going home to Germany; we arranged that he would take Bose in his car and stop for the two nights of the journey in Afghanistan in German houses. So Bose went while Bhagatram ~~returned~~ to India. It was intended that Bhagatram would return periodically to Kabul to act as intermediary between Bose in Europe and his organisation in India, through the agency of the German and Italian Legations in Kabul.

L returned



8mo (2)

(6)

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

//

We forward herewith, in original, a letter from the Chairman, Tamilnad Forward Bloc, Madurai to the Prime Minister regarding the appointment of a new committee to enquire into Netaji's 'Mysterious Disappearance' for appropriate action.

*ED Sing*  
*17/1*

*M. Malhoutra*  
( M. Malhoutra )  
Under Secretary.  
17.1.68

Ministry of External Affairs

*105 km*  
*17/1*

P. M. S. Secy. A. S. No. PMS-1059

17.1.68

*Attache (EA)*  
*And*  
*19/1*

*Wyer*  
*17/1*

Ministry of External Affairs.	
RECEIVED	
By No...	742 EAD/1968
Dated the	20/1.....



JAIHIND



# Tamilnad Forward Bloc தமிழ்நாடு பார்வர்டு பிளாக்

(கிளை) அகில இந்திய பார்வர்டு பிளாக்  
நேதாஜி ரோடு :: மதுரை - 1.

தேதி 3rd Jan. '68.

தலைவர் :

ஏ. ஆர். பெருமாள்,  
ஏம். ஏல். ஏ.

To

The Hon'ble Prime Minister,  
Government of India,  
NEW DELHI.

Ms  
15/1

85 U.S. 15/1

Sub:- Tamilnad Forward Bloc - Early appointment  
of a New Committee - Enquiry into Netaji's  
"Mysterious Disappearance" - regarding.

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பொதுக்காரியதரிசி :

டி. பி. எம். பெரியசுவாமி

The Tamilnad Forward Bloc Party brings the  
following to your kind consideration and immediate action.

As you are well aware of the long-standing, but  
unsettled issue of Netaji and the growing desire of the  
Indian masses to know of his "mysterious disappearance"  
i.e., the alleged air-crash death which was said to have  
taken place during August, 1945.

The very constitution of the 'Enquiry Committee'  
headed by Sri Sha-Navaz-Khan itself was not approved by  
Late Sri U.Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.P., Deputy Chairman of  
the All India Forward Bloc, for the reasons as best explained  
by him and known by all.

The verdict of the Committee was one-sided,  
interested, unacceptable and unconvincing in view of the  
'Dissenting Report' as published by Sri Suresh Chandra Bose  
as also voiced by many more important leaders and leading  
citizens of the country and also evidenced recently by a  
memorandum of request to you signed by a majority of  
Parliament Members numbering 350 to appoint a New Committee  
to enquire into the alleged air-crash death of Netaji.

In this context it may be recalled that Late  
Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri just prior to his  
death expressed his bonafide and earnest desire about the  
necessity of appointing a New Committee to enquire into the  
matter in question to find out the truth and place the same  
before the public forum.

All this will go to show that there is the truth  
underlying the statement of Late Sri U.Muthuramalinga  
Thevar, M.P., to the effect that "Netaji is alive and he  
never died in the alleged air-crash and the news about his  
alleged death was let out for political reasons" and "he  
(Netaji) disappeared mysteriously".

Thus the issue of Netaji has become the National  
issue--the people's cause and hence the necessity for the  
appointment of a New Enquiry Committee.

(p.t.o.)





JAIHIND



Tamilnad Forward Bloc  
தமிழ்நாடு பார்வாட்டுப் பிளாக்

(கிளை) அகில இந்திய பார்வாட்டு பிளாக்

நேதாஜி ரோடு :: மதுரை - 1.

தேதி

- 2 -

**தலைவர் :**

ஏ. ஆர். பெருமாள்,

எம். எல். ஏ.

**பொதுக்காரியதரிசி :**

டி. பி. எம். பெரியசுவாமி

Therefore the Tamilnad Forward Bloc re-iterates emphatically its original stand in unequivocal terms and requests that a fresh enquiry committee be appointed immediately headed by an eminent jurist in the cadre of a Supreme Court Judge, taking Sri Suresh Chandra Bose as a member preferably in the committee, completely independent of any interference, equipped with all necessary convenience to go to any place to gather all available materials for the purpose to establish the truth and proclaim the same to the world and thus fulfil the aspirations of many more millions of our country men. Under these circumstances, it is submitted that in case if the committee is not appointed in the manner and time explained above, the Tamilnad Forward Bloc will be constrained to resort to such action as it may deem fit.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

M A D U R A I,

3 - 12 - '68.

Copies to:

1. The President of India, New Delhi,  
camp at Madurai.
2. Sri Hemantha Kumar Bose, M.L.A., 3) Kd  
The Chairman, All India Forward Bloc  
Calcutta, West Bengal.
3. Sri R.K.Haldulkhar, General Secretary,  
All India Forward Bloc, Chhindwara,  
M.P.,
4. Sri Chitta Basu, M.P., Secretary,  
All India Forward Bloc,  
Calcutta, West Bengal.

1. Dr. R. V. L. M. L. A.  
Chairman, Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc  
Netaji Road, Madurai

2. C. P. V. Periyar Sankar  
New Delhi, General Secy. Tamil Nadu  
F.B.

M.L.A., 3) K. K. K.  
Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc, Secretary, Tamil Nadu  
F.B.



fmo (3)

9

**Prime Minister's Secretariat**

A copy of a letter dated the 27th December, 1967, from Prof. Samar Guha, M.P., with its enclosure, is forwarded herewith for such action as is deemed appropriate. As will be seen, a suggestion has, inter alia, been made that a fresh Enquiry Committee on Netaji Subhas Bose should be set up.

*M. Malhoutra*  
(M. Malhoutra)  
Under Secretary

**Ministry of External Affairs**

PMS-1447  
J. M's Sectt. n. o. No. 24/1/68

Ministry of External Affairs.	
RECV PT	
Dv No...	900
EAD-1968	
Dated the	25/1

*Alleghe (CA)* 27/1

*D. STEA*

*Di (EA)*

*sq (EA)* Pl put up with previous paper + a s.c. note

4537/22/68  
30/11

1579-2/24  
24/1

EA on  
24/1

Aw  
24/2



Prof. Sanar Guha  
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT  
(LOK SABHA)

(10)  
123, South Avenue,  
New Delhi-II  
27.12.67

To

Mrs. Indira Gandhi,  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Prime Minister,

I am sending herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted to the President of India by the Members of Parliament. This memorandum has been signed by nearly 350 members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Approximate number is given as initials, without division numbers, of some members could not be understood.

In this memorandum an appeal has been made to the President of India, and for that matter to the Govt. of India, to take suitable steps to appoint a fresh enquiry committee on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and accord national honour to him.

I shall be obliged if you kindly acknowledge the receipt of this memorandum.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Samar Guha, Convenor,  
National Committee on Netaji



The President,  
Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
New Delhi.

Dear President,

1 We, along with millions of Indians, regard Netaji as not only one of the greatest patriots but also as one of the top-ranking leaders thrown up by India's struggle for freedom whose contribution to its historic termination is no less important than that of any other leader. For it is now being realised by a gradually increasing section of Indians and foreigners that Britain would not have relinquished formation of the Azad Hind Fauj (I.N.A.) by Netaji. For it demonstrated that the British Government could no longer rely upon the Indian sepoys with whose help alone she had conquered India and so long maintained her authority over the vast population of an extensive country like India. It may be recalled in this connection that the British Government had successfully put down the last non-violent Civil Disobedience campaign of Mahatma Gandhi as well as the last violent rebellion of 1942; she had refused to grant freedom to India even when the victorious Japanese army had overrun Burma and was at the very gates of India, and the President of U.S.A. made earnest appeals to Churchill to conciliate India. Yet almost immediately after the great and complete triumph over Germany and her allies Britain voluntarily withdrew her political control over India. This can only be explained by the realization on the part of Britain of the grim fact that the Indian sepoys could not longer be relied upon to fight Britain's battle in India, and her resources in men and money were too exhausted by the war to carry on successful efforts to keep down resurgent India by force.

2 Without therefore denying in the least the great importance of the contribution made by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders to the moral and political uplift of the Indian nation which urged and prepared them for a relentless fight for freedom to the last, we venture to hold that but for Netaji's I.N.A., India would not have gained her freedom so soon after the great victory of Britain in the Second World War. We may further urge that the events culminating in the formation of I.N.A. by Netaji have demonstrated his superb statesmanship, marvellous far-seeing prescience and prodigious talent for military organisation. It is needless for us to recall that it was the I.N.A. under the inspiring leadership of Netaji, that liberated Indian territory from British bondage and hoisted banner of India's independence almost three years before it was unfurled over the Delhi Red Fort. Netaji was in fact the first President of Free India.

3 We, however, regret to say that the Government has singularly failed to accord due honour and recognition to the unique personality and leadership of Netaji or to his historic role in our freedom struggle.

4 We, therefore, urge our Government to take the following steps without delay:



1. To place his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament and all officers of the Government;
2. To erect a statue of Netaji on a prominent site in New Delhi, preferably at India Gate;
3. To devise suitable means to accord national recognition to military genius of Netaji;
4. To observe his birthday every year with due solemnity;
5. To erect suitable memorials at Kohima and Imphal in honour of I.N.A. heroes who sacrificed their lives in the liberation Struggle under the leadership of Netaji.
6. To publish the ~~XXXX~~ Volume on I.N.A., already written for the "History of Indian Army During the Second War", published by the Government;
7. To give him his due place in the "History of the Freedom Movement" (planned by Government of India). (For this it is necessary to take expert advice on the portion of the manuscript relating to him before it is finally approved for the press).
8. To arrange publication of Netaji's writings and speeches.

We further beg to bring to your notice that the alleged death of Netaji in a plane-crash on 18th August, 1945, is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee. Even the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to admit in a letter, dated 13 May, 1962, written to Shri Suresh Bose, elder brother of Netaji, that there was no "precise and direct proof" of the death of Netaji. On the other hand, Reuter reported on 2nd September, 1945, on the authority of the New Delhi correspondent of the Sunday Observer, London, that 'neither the British nor the American War correspondent believes the news of Netaji's death and there is enough evidence of his presence in Saigon a few days after the reported plane-crash'. A correspondent of an American paper also told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 20th August, 1945, that Subhash was not dead but still alive and was possibly at Saigon. There are also published reports of Radio Broadcast by Netaji in December, 1945, and January, 1946. The value of the Shah Nawaz Committee is considerably diminished by the fact that no investigation was made into the above reports and that no member of the Committee visited the actual spot of the accident and made any local inquiry. We, therefore, venture to suggest that a further inquiry be made with the collaboration of the Governments of Japan and Taiwan (where the plane-crash took place) by a small independent committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men in whose integrity and capacity to conduct such an inquiry the public has full confidence. Nothing but such an inquiry will satisfy public opinion by removing the mystery that hangs around Netaji. Even though it is already very late, still such an inquiry may yet be fruitful, but if such a step be not taken without delay posterity will never forgive the Government and people of India for their neglect and indifference to ascertain the actual facts about one of the greatest leaders in the struggle for India's freedom. We, therefore, appeal to you to appoint such a Committee of Inquiry and take suitable steps to accord honour to Netaji whom our country and our people regard as one of the greatest patriots and political leaders, and one of the mightiest architects of India's liberation.

We are confident that our appeal will not be in vein.

Yours sincerely,  
Randhir Singh, Samar Guha & several M.Ps.



*Sno (4)*

*13*

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. Nos. 996 and 1051/68 (R)

The Ministry of External Affairs seem to be concerned with the requests made in the representations. These papers may, therefore, be passed on to them for disposal.

*Kus*  
*3-2-68*

*[Signature]*  
*3-2-68*

Ministry of E.A.

D-1051/68 Pol. II 5-2-68

*EADW*  
*5/2*

*22/4/68*  
*9/2*

Attache (E.A.)

Ministry of External Affairs.	
RECEIVED	1248
Dy. No. ....	7/2
Dated the .....	...



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No. .... 403-0/68 & 408-0/68.

1051/68 Pol II  
2/2/68

May be transferred to..the..Secretary..to..the  
Government of India, Ministry of Home  
Affairs, New Delhi.

25  
30.1.68

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Secretary to the President.

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

President's Sectt. u/o. No. 474-0/68

dated 31/08

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Pol II

*[Signature]*



UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE

*Azad Hind Fauj Association*

**NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE**  
**BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE**

PATRON—MAJOR GENERAL SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

82, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Phone : 273532

Ref. No. INA/NBC/105.

Dated... 27th Jan... 1968.

The President of India,  
Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
NEW DELHI.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT  
Dy. No. 403-0/68  
Date 30.1.68.

Subject:- FRESH ENQUIRY ABOUT NETAJI'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a copy of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held at AJMAL KHAN PARK, Karolbagh, on Tuesday the 23rd January 1968 on the occasion of 72nd Birthday of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, for favourable consideration and necessary action.

Thanking you,

"JAI HIND"  
Yours faithfully,

*L.C. Talwar*  
(L.C. Talwar) Capt. I.N.A.  
General Secretary.

Copy to:-

The Vice-President of India.  
The Prime Minister of India.  
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(L.C. Talwar) Capt. I.N.A.  
General Secretary.

29/1



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SACRIFICE

(16)

*Azad Hind Fauj Association*

# NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

PATRON—MAJOR GENERAL SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

82, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Phone : 273532

Ref. No.....

Dated..23rd..Jan....1968

## RESOLUTION.

This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Delhi, held on Tuesday the 23rd January 1968, at AJMAL KHAN PARK, Karolbagh, New Delhi, to celebrate the 72nd Birthday of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE resolves that:-

"A Fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa may be instituted to finally resolve all mysteries about the disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE."

*R. R. Alwal*

General Secretary  
Azad Hind Fauj Association, Delhi.



# NETAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA

ARAMBAGH HOOGHLY

Phone: Arambagh 12

17

Ref No. -----

Date : 24.1.1968.

To  
Most Hon'ble The President of India,  
Rastrapati Bhavan,  
New-Delhi.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Py. No. 408-0/68

Date 30.1.68

Respected Sir,

I have been directed by the participants of the meeting of the 72nd Birth Day Celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, held on the 23rd January, 1968 at Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal, to forward herewith a copy of the resolution adopted unanimously at the said meeting for your kind perusal and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

*Radha Krishna Pal*

Arambagh,  
The 24th January, 1968.

(Radha Krishna Pal)  
President,  
Netaji Birth Day Celebration  
Meeting (1968), Netaji Mahavidyalaya,  
P.O. Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly,  
West Bengal.

✓ Enclo:- A copy of the resolution.

Copy forwarded to:-

- 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Govt. of India,  
New Delhi,
- 2) The Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of India,  
New Delhi,
- 3) The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of West Bengal,
- 4) The Vice-Chancellor, .....
- 5) The Secy., Students' Union, .....

for their kind perusal.

*R. K. Pal*

President,  
Netaji Birth Day Celebration Meeting, (1968),  
Netaji Mahavidyalaya,  
P.O. Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal.

30/1/68  
Enclo:-  
A copy of the  
Resolution.



(18)

RESOLUTION

COPY

1. Members present in the meeting of the 72nd Birth Day Celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, being held to-day, the 23rd January, 1968, at Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal, sincerely believe the statement given by Sri Anil Baran Roy, one of the chief disciples of Sri Aurobinda, a contemporary follower of Desh-bandhu Chittaranjan Das, close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the great revolutionist of "Agnijuga" (now Preseident, Akhanda Bharat Sangha, 46, Harish Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-26) on 13.1.68, which reads as follows :-

"We have received reliable news that Netaji is living and doing tapasya as a Sannyasi in the Himalayas and occasionally comes to India in disguise. It is Netaji who as Sharadananda established the Ashram at Shoulmari. India is destined to be the spiritual Guru of the world and for that she must now become re-united, only when that happens we expect Netaji in our midst." (Reprint enclosed).

So, the participants of this meeting earnestly appeal to the Government of India to annul immediately the fatal partition of the country and to bring about the re-unification of India under a new Constitution, so that the Hindus and Muslims of India, who have the same blood, may now constitute a great and united people, thus fulfilling the dreams and aspirations of our great hero Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and hastening the long-looked-for advent of our beloved leader in the re-united India.

2. This meeting further resolves that copies of the above resolution be sent by the President of this meeting to :-

- 1) Most Hon'ble The President of India,
- 2) The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
- 3) The Hon'ble Home Minister of India,
- 4) The Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal,
- 5) The Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities of India, and
- 6) The Secys., Students' Unions of all the colleges under the Universities of Calcutta and Burdwan,

for their kind perusal and necessary action.

Sd/- Radha Krishna Pal,  
23.1. '68.

President,  
Netaji Birth Day Celebration Meeting (1968),  
Netaji Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Arambagh,  
Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal.

✓ Enclo:- One Sheet.



✓ In Memory of Netaji

(19)

Subhas Chandra was my intimate friend and co-worker. At one time all the revolutionary parties of Bengal unanimously elected us as their joint leaders. The British Government clapped us into prison under Reg. III of 1818. Subhas was an ideal Kshatriya as described in the Gita-- "Heroism, high spirit, resolution, ability, not fleeing in the battle, giving leadership are the natural work of the Kshatriya". We have received reliable news that Netaji is living and doing tapasya as a Sannyasi in the Himalayas and occasionally comes to India in disguise. It is Netaji who as Sharadananda established the Ashram at Shoulmari. India is destined to be the spiritual Gurū of the world and for that she must now become re-united, only when that happens we expect Netaji in our midst.

46, Harish Chatterjee St.,  
Calcutta-26.

Sd/- Anil Baran Roy, 13/1/68.  
President, Akhanda Bharat Sangha.



**REGISTERED**

376/18-SCM  
31/1 (20)

NETAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA  
ARAMBAGH HOOGHLY

Phone: Arambagh-12

Ref No. -----

Date : 24.1.1968.

To  
Most Hon'ble The President of India,  
Rastrapati Bhavan,  
New-Delhi.

996/68 full. II  
12268

Respected Sir,

I have been directed by the participants of the meeting of the 72nd Birth Day Celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, held on the 23rd January, 1968 at Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal, to forward herewith a copy of the resolution adopted unanimously at the said meeting for your kind perusal and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

*Radha Krishna Pal*

(Radha Krishna Pal)

President,  
Netaji Birth Day Celebration  
Meeting(1968), Netaji Mahavidyalay,  
P.O. Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly,  
West Bengal.

Arambagh,  
The 24th January, 1968.

Enclo:- A copy of the resolution.

Copy forwarded to:-

- 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Govt. of India,  
New Delhi,
- 2) The Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of India,  
New Delhi,
- 3) The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of West Bengal,
- 4) The Vice-Chancellor, .....
- 5) The Secy., Students' Union, .....

for their kind perusal.

*R. K. Pal*

President,

Netaji Birth Day Celebration Meeting, (1968),  
Netaji Mahavidyalaya,  
P.O. Arambagh, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal.

Enclo:-  
A copy of the  
Resolution.

US (Pal) 30/1



31/1

2/12



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- 5) The Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities of India, and
- 6) The Secys., Students' Unions of all the colleges under the Universities of Calcutta and Burdwan,

for their kind perusal and necessary action.

Sd/- Radha Krishna Pal,  
23.1. '68.

President,

Netaji Birth Day Celebration Meeting (1968),  
Netaji Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Arambagh,  
Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal.

✓ Enclo:- One Sheet.



✓ 22

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46, Harish Chatterjee St.,  
Calcutta-26.

Sd/- Anil Baran Roy, 13/1/68.  
President, Akhanda Bharat Sangha.



586-730/68

Ministry of External Affairs  
RD: 1177  
By No. 1299  
Dated the 9/2

No. 29/6/68-Poll.II  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

New Delhi-11, the 2 February, 1968  
13 Magha, 1889

Office Memorandum

Subject: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Request  
for fresh inquiry into death of -  
Representations regarding.

The undersigned is directed to forward  
herewith for disposal letters dated 28th, 29th  
and 30th December, 1967, by Dr. Satrughna Bihari,  
shri P.M. Karapurkar and Dr. C.C. Chatterji  
respectively to the President on the subject  
noted above.

Dir (EA)  
Please file

12/2

12/2

3 Admin

self-  
G.S. Kapoor  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.  
To  
The Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE.

*Sanjay*

Ministry of Home Affairs.

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DR. C. C. CHATTERJI

(Regd : No. 216 U. P.)

SPECIALIST IN  
CHRONIC DISEASES

41/133, KALI NIWAS  
NARAH  
LUCKNOW - 1

December 30, 1967

To

His Excellency,  
Janab Zakir Husain Saheb,  
President,  
Republic of India,  
New Delhi.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT  
Dy. No. 44-0/68  
Date 4.1.68

Your Excellency,

I feel it to be an eternal urge and a bounden duty to place before your exalted self the enclosed copies of a circular letter and an informative leaflet which have also been delivered to each Member of Parliament and high dignitary in India and abroad.

Three hundred and fifty Hon'ble Members of Parliament have appealed to your Excellency for a fresh enquiry regarding the death mystery of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, in Formosa. Shahnawaz Committee had no doubt inferred the death of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in the plane crash but this was all based on absolutely circumstantial evidences and hearsay. No direct and positive proof was available which fact was also pointed out by late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Hon'ble Mr. Shahnawaz Khan himself had concenssiously given his remark to this effect, in his report. He wished to visit Formosa for collecting direct and positive proofs but somehow or other he could not do so. This aspect in itself, in our opinion, is a substantial ground on which a fresh enquiry in this regard could not be held irrational, morally or legally.

From the reports in their records the Americans seem to have been baffled in this respect, after the publication of Shahnawaz Committee Report. The Russian as well as some well known Indian revolutionaries, still in exile, and who in fact were instrumental in saving the life of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, were stupefied, when after Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's re-entry into India in 1955, they heard about the Shahnawaz Committee Report and the acknowledgement of his death in this report. Many high officials who had to carry out orders regarding the Shoulmari Ashram, wonder, why



DR. C. C. CHATTERJI

(Regd: No. 216 U.P.)

SPECIALIST IN  
CHRONIC DISEASES

41/133, KALI NIWAS  
NARAH  
LUCKNOW - 1

-2-

fresh enquiry is being persistently opposed.

Through a letter received from Late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, it is apparent that this matter is in the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs. Probably a top secret and confidential.

Under the circumstances, will you as the first citizen of India, very kindly enquire from Mrs. Vijai Laxmi Pandit and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if they have any particular objection, against institution of such an enquiry, confided to them by Late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If there is no such objection, the consensus of opinion of our Parliament is now before your Excellency and we await the decision of an exalted personage whose words, whose gesture, whose thoughts, whose every decision and signature goes into the pages of History.

Khuda Hafiz,

*I am sure  
with kindest regards.*

Yours faithfully,

*C. C. Chatterji*



# श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

अन्तर ध्यान  
फारमोसा  
१९४५

पुनः प्रगट  
उत्तर प्रदेश  
१९५५

सन् १९४५ अगस्त १८, सारा हिन्दुस्तान यह सुन कर दंग हो गया कि वह कथित हवाई जहाज जिसमें सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जा रहे थे। फारमोसा के उस समय की हवाई अड्डे के पास जल गई। दूसरे दिन से धीरे धीरे यह समाचार आने लगे कि कैसे वे जले? कैसे वे हस्पताल गये? इत्यादि।

सन् १९४६ में उनके तथा जापान के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री तेजो पर टोकियो में मुकदमा चलाया गया। यह मुकदमा सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अनुपस्थिति में ही चला और इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को फांसी की सजा सुना दी गई। यह सब घटनाएँ आपको मालूम ही हैं परन्तु यहाँ मैं दो विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि केवल फ्रान्स देश में ही ऐसा कानून है कि मृत व्यक्ति पर भी मुकदमा चलता है और न केवल सजा ही मुताई जाती है। परन्तु उसके कब्र पर मेख भी ठोकी जाती है। किसी भी मृत व्यक्ति पर मुकदमा चलाने का कोई रीति और किसी भी देश में नहीं है। अतः यह सिद्ध होता है कि जब १९४५ सन के आखीर में मित्रशक्ति वर्ग घटना के निकट भविष्य में, सब साधन रहते हुए, फारमोसा को कब्जे में करने के बाद भी हवाई जहाज के किस्से का कोई प्रमाण नहीं पा सके तथा श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को जीवित करार कर उनपर मुकदमा चलाया। तो कैसे, महामन्त्री श्री शाहनवाज खाँ ने इसी हवाई जहाज के किस्से को इस घटना के स्थान से बहुत दूर टोकियो में बँठ कर तथा इस घटना के दस वर्ष बाद, ऐसे समय पर जब कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस भारत वर्ष में पुनः प्रवेश कर चुके, सब प्रमाण किया?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कितने लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस फांसी के आदेश का म्याद २० वर्ष था याने वह केवल सन १९६६ में ही खतम हुआ। जब हम लोगों ने मृत नेहरू जी की मान ली थी व यह समझते थे कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मर गये, तो क्या उनके पकड़े जाने पर हम इस बात की इन्तजार न करते कि यह बात पहिले साबित हो जाय कि वह व्यक्ति जो पकड़ा गया है, वास्तव में सुभाष हैं या नहीं? ऐसी हालत में



यदि अंग्रेज या अमरीका जासूस सादे पोशाक में उनको हवाई जहाज पर भारत वर्ष के बाहर ले जाकर फाँसी दे देते तो हम या मत नहर जी क्या कर लेते ? क्या गाँधी जी के वादा करने पर भी उन्होंने सरदार भगत सिंह को बचा लिया था ? इस बात को धीरज से बिचारिये ।

कुछ अन्तरा जातीय नियम तथा कानून बस मैं अभी सन् १९४५ की अगस्त से लेकर सन् १९५५ तक की घटनाओं पर प्रकाश नहीं डालता । आप ने डा. सत्यनारायन सिन्हा का इस विषय पर लेख पढ़ा ही होगा अब मुझे आगे की घटनाओं पर कुछ प्रकाश डालने की अनुमति मिली है ।

हाँ श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने १९५५ के अन्त में भारतवर्ष में पुनः प्रवेश किया । आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वह पहिले नेपाल के रास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश में आकर रहे । व अपने किसी भी इष्ट मित्रों से मिलने से पहिले मृत सिस्टर नेहरू से मिले । एक कमरे में निजान उनकी भेंट होने को थी । परन्तु वहाँ एक तृतीय विदेशी व्यक्ति को देख श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस सख्त ताराज हुए । उस विदेशी व्यक्ति ने मुस्कुराया और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के सामने एक टाईप किया कागज रक्खा गया । कमरे का दरवाजा थोड़ा खोल कर उस विदेशी व्यक्ति ने दिखा दिया कि दो अंग्रेज जासूस हथियार बन्द अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं । इस घटना से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गया कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को मारने या पकड़वाने की हिम्मत उन लोगों को नहीं थी । इसमें उदारता नहीं थी बल्कि यह उनको जीवित दशा में विलीन करने का एक पाशविक षडयन्त्र था । इस दस्तावेज में एक व्यक्ति यह स्वीकार करता है कि वह श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस नहीं है तथा उनका नकल बन कर आया है । वह कागज कहाँ है ? क्या माननीय पारलियामेन्ट के मेम्बरान गृह मन्त्री से इस कागज का पता लगाने को कहेंगे ? इस दस्तावेज में जिस व्यक्ति ने दस्तखत किया है उसका दस्तखत श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के हस्ताक्षर से मिलाये जावे ? अमिय बोस बड़े भारी बरिस्टर हैं क्या कभी इस दस्तावेज के विषय में इन्होंने इस द्रष्टि से भी देखा था ?

इसी घटना के बाद शाहनवाज कमीटी बनी और इसके संदेहजनक रिपोर्ट को पारलियामेन्ट के सामने रक्खा गया, और इसी घटना से श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को बड़ा मानसिक घबका लगा । उन्होंने ने अपने को विलीन कर कदापि अपना परिचय न खोलने की प्रतिज्ञा की । उन्होंने केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं छोड़ा परन्तु अपना परिचित नाम जिस बाबा हनुमान गिरी के नाम से वह लोगों के सामने आये थे, उस नाम को भी



बदल दिया और खोज हो गये। इनके लिये बहुत खोज होती रही पर जो लोग इनको ढूँढ़ रहे थे वे इनका कहीं भी पता न पा सके और बहुत ही बेचैन रहे। उनको इस बात का भय था कि यदि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने जवान खोली तो केवल उनका ही नहीं उनके खानदान भर का ही विलोप हो जायगा।

अब श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का मन दूर हो गया, वह समझ गये कि कुछ प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति उनको कतई नहीं चाहते। तथा बीस साल के अन्दर उनका प्रगट होना भारतवर्ष में भी खतरे से खाली नहीं है। तब उन्होंने ने अपने रहने के लिये शोलमारी आश्रम को ऐसे जगह बनाया, जो कि उनके पहिचान के लोगों से बहुत दूर था। तथा उनको गिरफ्तार करने की रोकथाम करते ही जहाँ से वे नुरस्त दूसरे देश को चले जा सकते थे। इस तरह वह अपने अज्ञात रहने के दावे पर ब्रंढ़ रहे। उनके खिलाफ तरह तरह की अफवाहें फैलाई गई फिर भी वे चुप और अटल रहे। इतनी सावधानी बरतने पर भी इनका यह पता इनसे दुश्मनी रखने वालों को मिल गया। तथा के. के. मण्डारी नामक मुफ्त भातक को दिल्ली में शोलमारी आश्रम में तथा कथित बाबा सारदानन्द को हत्या करने भेजा गया वह शकस रात को ठाई बजे बाबा की कुटिया में घुसते हुए पकड़ा गया इसके पास एक रिवालवर था जिसका अखिल भारत जाईसेन्स बना था। इस व्यक्ति को पुलिस के हवाले किया गया क्या माननीय पारलियामेंट के मम्बर, मिनिस्टरी आफ होम एफेयर्स से इस घटना के बारे में तथा के. के. मण्डारी के विषय में तत्व देने के लिये कहेंगे ? इस समय के के मण्डारी की पोस्टिंग कहाँ है ?

इस घटना के बाद श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का खयाल बदल गया और वह समझ गये कि उनके दावा करने पर भी कल्पित आत्माओं को चैन नहीं है और वे इनको एक अज्ञात साधु के रूप में ही मार कर निडर होना चाहते हैं। भविष्य में ऐसे घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कथित बाबा सारदानन्द ने तीस व्यक्तियों को तार भेजा। उन तीस व्यक्तियों में मृत मिस्टर लेहख भी थे। इन तारों को भेजने का मतलब यह था कि इस में कुछ लोग वहीं अवश्य ही पहुँचेंगे क्योंकि इसमें सभी उनको पहिले से जानते थे इस लिये वे उनको पहचान लेंगे। और इन तारों का लिस्ट परोख यह साबित करता है कि भेजने वाला कौन हो सकता है। ऐसा ही हुआ, गुप्त हत्या करवाने वाले भी समझगये तथा उन तीस व्यक्ति में से जो वहाँ गये वह या तो वहीं साधू बन कर रह गये या बाहर निकल कर इस सत्य की घोषणा करने लगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनकी हत्या करने का प्रयत्न सदा के लिये बन्द करता पड़ा।



कुछ दिन बाद आश्रम से एक और विचित्र तार मिस्टर नेहरू को किया गया। वह यह था "लोग मुझे (बाबा सारदानन्दजी को) सुभाष चन्द्र बोस कहते हैं इस कारण आश्रम की आमदनी खतम हो गई और आश्रमवासी सूखे मर रहे हैं। इन्तिजाम कीजिये" इस तार का उद्देश्य मृत मिस्टर नेहरू को भरोसा देना था कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की तरफ से कोई खतरा उनके लिये नहीं है। वे अपने अज्ञात रहने के वादे पर अटल हैं। अतः आश्रम का खर्चा बन्द न होना चाहिये। माननीय पारलियामेंट के मेम्बर क्या अर्थमन्त्रि से पूछेंगे कि उन्होंने ने आश्रम के आमदनी का कोई पता पाया या नहीं ?

बीस साल की म्याद के अन्दर ही, उनके अस्वीकार करने पर भी इतने लोग इस सत्य को जान गये और उनके आस पास इतने लोग पहुँच कर रहने लगे कि न केवल विदेशी जासूसों के लिये, उनको चूपके से पकड़ कर लेजाना ही असम्भव हो गया बल्कि उनसे दुश्मनी रखने वाले खानदान के लोगों ने भी भय भीत हो उनके लाखों रूपयों का खर्चे का इन्तिजाम करना शुरू किया तथा उनके खुसामद में लग गये।

इस बीस साल की म्याद पूरी हो जाने के साथ साथ फीमोंसा सरकार ने फरवरी सन् १९६५ को एक कमीशन बैठा दी है जो कि अब शीघ्र ही इस बात की घोषणा कर देगी कि वास्तव में सन् १९४५ की १८, अगस्त को हवाई दुर्घटना हुई कि नहीं। बड़ी विचित्र बात यह है कि जिसने कथित बाबा सारदानन्द जी को नहीं देखा वही ज्यादा चिल्लाते हैं कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मर गये। एक झूठ को तबाने के लिये हजारों झूठ बोलना पड़ रहा है। एक जाल साजी को छुपाने के लिये देश का सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है। अब हमारे माननीय पारलियामेंट के मेम्बर फैसला करें और जो उचित कारवाई समझें करें। भगवान का फैसला होने में देर नहीं। जय हिन्द। श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की जै।

२३-१-६७

चण्डी चरण चटर्जी  
नरहो, लखनऊ

नोट: जो भी सज्जन या संस्था इस सूचना पत्र को छपा सकती हो हजारों में छपा कर इसका प्रचार करें।



*addressed to every member of Parliament individually*  
Dated 27.4 1966 (27)

My dear

I hope you have gone through my previous circular letter dated 13/16-4-1966. Do not think that I am an ambitious political adventurer or I have any desire to get any office or place under a Government which at its top has men who at the very inception embraced crime for its existence. Yes, I say crime! what else you shall call a cheating, a treachery and an act of black-mailing? Are fraud, forgery and attempt to murder, no longer crime in this land of religious fervour, in the land where we boast that Mahatma Gandhi, the great exponent of truth and non-violence was born? Is Mahatma Gandhi's interpretation of truth, really the same as Dr. Goebles under Nazi Germany has described, "Repeat a lie hundred times and it becomes truth?"

To take up the thread of my narrative I go back to 30 years or so, perhaps you remember one Sri Subhas Chandra Bose was in the British Prison at Moulmien in North Burma. The Doctor-in-Charge then declared that he was infected with Tuberculosis. There was a political storm in the country on this news and even Mahatma Gandhi wrote a personal letter to the then Viceroy to release Sri Subhas Chandra Bose for treatment. The British (then Indian Government) after much dillydallying agreed to the proposal on condition that Sri Subhas Chandra Bose must go to some foreign country for his treatment. Consequently he went to Vienna where his brother late Sri Sarat Chandra Bose got an accommodation reserved for him.

There in a private nursing-home at Vienna Sri Subhas Chandra Bose had the opportunity to free and cordially mix up with another really great and noble man of India who is unfortunately not so well known to us Indians, thanks to the propaganda tactics of the inner criminal clique in the Congress. The views of Shri Vitthal Bhai Patel, I.C.S. and Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, I.C.S. tallied and Sri Vitthal Bhai later donated Rs 1,00,000 (one lakh) to Sri Subhas Chandra Bose for struggle in foreign countries for liberation of India from the grip of British Imperialists. This donation was mentioned in his will. Sri Ballabh Bhai Patel got a decree against the will from Bombay High Court and the will of his late elder brother was thus declared null and void.

The amount of Rs 1,00,000 (one lakh) was received by Sri Ballabh Bhai Patel and was kept in the Bank by him. After obtaining the decree, perhaps due to heavy conscience Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel announced in the papers that "I am certain the amount would be used for advancing the violent revolutionary movement and as a follower of Truth & Ahimsa I could not allow this amount to fall in the hands of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose." Please keep this detail in mind it is connected with my narrative at a later stage.

In October 1945, Nippon Government (Japanese) announced the death of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose in a 'Plane-crash in Taipeh (Formosa)'. British Secret Service immediately detected that the announcement was made only to hood-wink the search after Sri Subhas Chandra Bose. They deputed their agents at every place where Sri Subhas Chandra Bose's relatives and friends were residing. They even kept a keen eye on Mahatma Gandhi because they believed Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, wherever he may be, would certainly communicate about his existence to Bapuji. Thus a wild goose-chase was going on and in the course of its development the British agents were contacting all the persons in Germany and Japan etc., who were particularly connected with Sri Subhas Chandra Bose during the war. Thus Mrs. Emily Schankel, who was deputed by the



German Government to keep a watch on Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, in the capacity of his private Secretary, and who actually belonged to Gestapo (Secret Service of Nazi Germany), was taken for screening. During the course of investigations the British Secret Service became aware that this lady who was at the first instance appointed as a spy of German Government, had actually become an admirer of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose and had developed a tender feeling. There was no question of marriage in the midst of the raging struggle for India's Independence and Sri Subhas Chandra Bose naturally left for Japan promising her to marry as soon as he finished his struggle against the British. These facts were later casually transmitted by the British Agents to some high personage in India. At the same time a keen eye was kept on this lady in the hope of intercepting some billet from Sri Subhas Chandra Bose.

Unfortunately for India and the world the allied nations lost their head after the unexpected and sudden victory and being carried away by the spirit of vengeance established a court in Tokyo, Japan to try Sri Subhas Chandra Bose as a War-Criminal. Although there was a dissent note, the court by a judgment of 2 to 1 declared Sri Subhas Chandra Bose a War-Criminal and sentenced him to death. There was a limitation period of twenty years for his apprehension and execution. If our memory has not failed us then we may remember this trial was held in Tokyo by the end of the year 1945 thus the limitation period ended only by the end of the year 1965. The promise of marriage made to Mrs. Schankel remained unfulfilled and Sri Subhas Chandra Bose with the good wishes and anxiety of Indian People and blessings of God, like Pandavas in the Epic of Mahabharata, went into exile in-cognito for twenty years. Strange are the ways of destiny and stranger are the mysteries of Providence.

Only a short time before the murder of Mahatma Gandhi the news of the existence of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose became known to certain high personages connected with the External Affairs Ministry but as this Ministry was a body of homogeneous family, the news could not even reach Mahatma Gandhi who always remained anxious to know the truth. After the death of Mahatma Gandhi an evil star appeared on the political horizon of India. A feeling of inferiority complex created unnecessary panic in the minds of the so called followers of Truth and Ahimsa. Yes! a fear cropped up in the minds that if Sri Subhas Chandra Bose appears in India, a wave of joy and emotion will sweep the Indian peninsula from Himalayas to Cape Camorin and from Peshawar to Manipur, and wash away the remnants of British rule in India, namely treachery and hypocrisy.

Immediately a line of action was decided upon. The scene of activity shifted to Austria. Mrs. Emily was approached with assumed gloomy face and crocodile tears by the agent of some high personage and he with a consummate hypocrisy and fiendish machination informed her that Sri Subhas Chandra Bose has actually died in a plane crash and that the Government of India has received full confirmation of the fact. He also informed that as the people in India knew about her relations with Sri Subhas Chandra Bose they had great respects for her as well and wished to help her in every way and even take her to India. Mrs. Emily, after all a woman, may be an European, fell a prey to this diabolical plot and she therefore virtually admitted her relations with Sri Subhas Chandra Bose.

Under the pretext of great respect for Sri Subhas Chandra Bose and under the pretext of collection of all the documents concerning the great Indian leader for compilation of History of



India, the private letters in the possession of Mrs. Emily were obtained. Never suspecting any treachery, never even guessing the purpose these letters would serve the lady handed over these letters, not for temptation of money but to keep up the memory of a man whom she loved. She was offered rupees one lakh as a token of regard (regard indeed) but she refused to accept the money. Ultimately under continued persuasion and compulsion it was accepted by her for her daughter's education. The name of the daughter was changed and a formal declaration of marriage was made. This was how the last wishes and will of late Sri Vitthal Bhai Patel was honoured, thus was the amount of rupees one lakh spent for the cause of Truth and Ahimsa. The amount of Late Sri Vithal Bhai Patel (one lakh) was given to the daughter of the lady firstly to give a colour of seriousness to the whole affair and secondly, to give an impression to the world that feelings of the perpetrators were sincere and honest. The perpetrators had very very affectionate regard for Sri Subhas Chandra Bose was also impressed. What an example of truth and non-violence?

Thanks to the soft heart and noble disposition of woman both European and Indian, without which the unravelment of this fabrication of treachery and Satanic Conspiracy could not have been possible. We know that there is a great risk to our lives but we do not mind now. The proofs have been shifted to safe place and even if we die the mystry will be exploded surely and finally.

To come back to the story, I may add that the first use of those letters were made to break down the family moral of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose. Because it was thought that Sri Sarat Chandra Bose and other brothers of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose would try to discern the truth and vindicate the wrong done to him. The marriage of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose was announced on the basis of those letters treacherously secured and kept as a family treasure. The most brilliant and great Prime Minister of Britain Late Mr. Winston Churchill coined a new word during the world war II, it is "Unmarried Wives" it had an object. Similarly declaration of an "unmarried wife" in this case had an object too. I leave it to you noble member of our Parliament to understand this object. However, to take up the thread of my narrative I may say that the hat-trick was really successful. Late Sri Sarat Chandra Bose rushed to Europe to see Mrs. Emily personally but it was too late and he understood that the mischief had been done and all was gloomy. He was shocked and died of heart failure. He could not contact Sri Subhas Chandra Bose and because of the limitation period of twenty years he neither could come forward nor explain the realities. Had not Mahatma Gandhi left us I can promise this limitation period would have been quashed long ago. No body ever tried (may be purposely) to take up the matter properly with Russia, U.S.A., France, U.K., and Nationalist China (See appendix 'A').

Is it any wonder that Sri Subhas Chandra Bose has developed a sort of fanatic hatred to the name of Netaji, the role attached to which name reduced some great persons to foregerers, fraudiers and black-mailers in jealousy. Sri Subhas Chandra Bose has met the persons concerned and also a Chief Minister, every facility was given to him to live a life of seclusion and incognito but he was warned indirectly of the consequences if he spoke out and also was clearly informed that his personal letters to Mrs. Schankel would be published. If it is not a black-mailing what else is? I hope, "Why he is not coming?" 'the pet sentence' is now fully clarified. It would be impossible to bring him back to politics which reduces a man to a beast. But acknowledgment of the truth will bring about



an abrupt fall of the present clique and emergence of a sober, chastened and morally powerful India which will not go abegging abroad and which will settle successfully all the problems in the country.

After all the treacherous conspiracy, how to establish his identity? This question has been discussed in an interested family circle and these people concluded that a man could only be identified by his wife or his daughter. May be the wife as such have seen her husband for a meagre period of about three years and a daughter who has seen her father at the age of utmost four years.

I think it is all trash. Members of Parliament are competent enough to identify Sri Subhas Chandra Bose. First examine minutely all his acknowledged photographs from boyhood to the age he left India in the beginning of the World War II. Look at the left eye. Do you find anything peculiar? Now look at the face of Swami Shardanand Ji, do not be astonished, do not start, look at the face I say and see if the same features are apparent in the left eye. If you are convinced then for medico-legal and damning proof bring a most renowned heart specialist from India or abroad. Examine the lungs that pulsates beneath the chest of Swami Shardanand Ji and see if the same defective features of the lungs are detectable, which were reported in the lungs of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose in a nursing home at Vienna about thirty years back.

I am sorry to fulfil this harsh and merciless duty but I am forced to do this to save the nation from being reduced to a "State of Beasts". I have done this to stop misuse of religious faith of the people and to stop the use of religion for abatement of crime. For us the country and the nation is above individual or party etc. May God help us.

Yours sincerely,

*C. C. Chatterjee*

*27.4.66*

*Not only the country was cheated in this respect but the Parliament and the Congress men in general have been misguided regarding these facts.*

*C. C. Chatterjee*



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Cy. No. 21-0/68

Date 3-1-68

P.B.No.20

Sangli  
(Maharashtra)

29-12-67

Respected your excellency

I read in the paper that ' A memorandum signed by nearly 350 M.P.s has been submitted to the president demanding a further inquiry in collaboration with the governments of Japan and Taiwan to remove the ' mystery' about the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose'

In this context your excellency will be pleased to know that I have repeatedly said that not only Netaji Bose is alive but he is leading Khampas.

I reproduce what I wrote to the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan in my letter of 29-10-1962. Incidentally, I may mention that he was kind to acknowledge all my letters written to him under his own signature.

What I wrote is as under.

GI  
11/1/68  
' Again. when Khampas revolted the thought came Can Khampas take challenge of mighty China? Then who is who Leads them? and I felt ' At Last Netaji got a place for himself where he can be free to think and act independently. If it be true then the whole picture of the strategy becomes different. Only, I hope he has succeeded to evade onslaught by China. But I feel such people do not die before their mission is fulfilled.

Please, ascertain whether I am right. But if Netaji is alive that fact alone will be a miracle to rally Indians



and be charged with enthusiasm.'

The above is again a reproduction of what I wrote to  
the Prime Minister Late Jawaharlalji on 10-12-1961.  
Always, at the service of the Nation

Jai Hind  
P.M. Karapurkar.

To,  
The President, Dr. Zakir Hussain.  
New Delhi.



Faculty of Political Science

Dr. Satyendra Prasad STM.

Bellia-Chhatrapur

P.O. Chhatrapur - Gayin

Orissa 751208

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Py. No. 22-68

Date 3.1.68

Excellency The President

Abut - 350 M.Ps headed by Mr. Samar

Ghose have submitted a memorandum to your Excellency for Netaji's Probe body in his memory. The memorandum was drafted by M. R. C. Mazumdar, a well known Historian. In the era of development of individual freedom, a splinter group of independent action in opinion may arise in the process of development of Parliamentary democracy. This must be utilised for collective development of the society. Other wise the Indian society will be peason-holed and no-body will obey the State orders or rules.

Hope you may direct Mr. Samar Ghose to become the chairman of the Netaji's Probe Body. For he wishes about 350 M.Ps. behind this issue.

Yours Sincerely,  
S. Prasad

GI

11/1/68

2/3/1



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
INLAND LETTER



His Excellency Dr. Zakir Husain  
President - Indian Union  
Secunderabad  
Near Delhi

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-



To open cut here →





Under Postal Certificate

To  
His Excellency  
Sardar Baldev Singh  
President  
Legation of India  
New Delhi

Dr. C. C. Chatterji  
Reg. No. 216 (U.P.)  
"KALI NIWAS"  
NARAH, LUCKNOW - 1







Smo (6)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

(34)

137/262/88

Dy Nos. 1167, 1168 and 1184/68  
F. Ro.

These requests for fresh inquiry into Netaji  
Bose's death may be passed on to E.A. Ministry who are  
concerned with the subject.

12/2  
7-2-68

Shankar Das  
8-2-68

Ministry of E-A.

D-1184/68 9/2

EADm

673-2244

Attache (EA) 13/2

Dir (EA)

15/2

24 9/2

2/2

Ans  
16/2

Ex-Draft



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI.

Forwarded to the Ministry  
of Home Affairs, New Delhi, for  
disposal.

The communication has been/  
not been acknowledged.

*[Signature]*  
for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O.

No. 1010-PR(4)/68 date

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi,  
2 FEB 1968

OR No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date No. \_\_\_\_\_



1010-PR(4)/68  
36  
The Prime Minister of India

The Public meeting was held on 23-1-1968 on the occasion of 72 birth day of Netaji Subhash Chandra at Dalmia Cement Factory, Charkhi-Dadri under the Presidentship of Shri Murari Lal Sharma, President I.N.T.U.C. It was resolved by the public while Captain Dharam Singh, I.N.A. at 5-00 P.M. was delivering a speech that:-

" It is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of Shah Nawaz Committee that NETAJI died in the plane crash. It is therefore requested to the Government of India to institute a Fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa, with a view to finally resolve all mysteries about disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE."

" JAI HIND "

YOURS SINCERELY

(CAPT. DHARAM SINGH I.N.A.)  
VILL: & P.O. CHARKHI DADRI  
DISTT: MOHINDERGARH. (HARYANA).

24 Jan 1968



The Prime Minister of India

(37)

The public meeting was held on 23-1-1968 on the Occasion of 72 birth-day of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Subhas Chowk at Charkhi-Dadri-City under the Presidentship of Ex-M.L.A. Shri Ganpat-rai. It was resolved by the public while Captain Dharam-Singh I.N.A. at 9 P.M. was delivering a speech that:-

" It is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of Shah Nawaz Committee that NETAJI died in the plane crash. It is therefore requested to the Government of India to institute a Fresh Enquiry Committee in Collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa, with a view to finally resolve all mysteries about disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDER BOSE ".

" JAI HINDI "

Yours Sincerely,

(Capt. Dharam Singh)

I.N.A.,

Vill: & P.O. Charkhi-Dadri,  
Distt: Mohindergarh.

D:- 24 Jan 1968



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI.

1168/68-6000  
67468  
38

Forwarded to the Ministry  
of Home Affairs, New Delhi, for  
disposal.

The communication has been/  
not been acknowledged.

*[Signature]*  
for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O.

No. 998-PR(37) date 1/68

*[Signature]*

1 FEB 1968

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*



UNITY.

FAITH.

SACRIFICE,

AZAD HIND FAUJ ASSOCIATION.

Lieut C.N. KRISHNAN, INA,  
No. 4/360, Thadagam Road,  
G.C.T. (PO) COIMBATORE-23.  
23 Jan. 68.

JAI HIND.

We the members of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) in COIMBATORE celebrated the Netaji's 72nd Birthday on 23rd JAN 1968 and passed the following resolution, with a request to Government of India to take necessary action in the matter:-

"IT IS NOT BELIEVED BY A LARGE SECTION OF INDIAN PUBLIC IN SPITE OF THE REPORT OF SHAH NAMAZ COMMITTEE THAT NETAJI DIED IN THE PLANE CRASH. IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THAT A FRESH ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND FORMOSA MAY BE INSTITUTED WITH A VIEW TO FINALLY RESOLVE ALL MYSTERIES ABOUT THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE".

Names of members of AHF those who attended the function.

1. Lt. Col. T. TITUS.
2. Lieut C.N. KRISHNAN.
3. Lieut K.V. SADASIVAM
4. S.O. K. RAMA RAO.
5. <sup>Sehaj</sup> N.O. T.N. KRISHNAN KURUP.
6. <sup>Sehaj</sup> IIL. RAMASWAMY.

Signature.

*H. K. Kurup*

*C. N. Krishnan*  
*K. V. Sadasivam*

*K. Rama Rao*

*T. N. K. Kurup*  
*S. P. Ramaswamy*

Copy submitted to:-

The President of India.  
The Vice President of India.  
The Prime Minister of India. ✓  
The Speaker of Lok Sabha.  
General Secretary, AHF, DELHI.



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
INLAND LETTER



Shri. Indira GANDHI  
Prime Minister of India  
Gov. of India  
NEW DELHI

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-

P.M.'s Receipt  
25 JAN 1968



1184/68-2

6/2/68

Ad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT,

NEW DELHI-11

Forwarded to The Ministry  
of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi,

for disposal.

The communication has been/not been  
acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi,  
5 FEB 1968

C.A. No.

for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O. No. 871-OR(1)68

dated 5 FEB 1968

P.M.S. I.

GMGIPND-IS-15 P. M. Sectt.-J.C. 1823-14-8-64-40,000.





UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE (4)

Azad Hind Fauj Association

NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

PATRON—MAJOR GENERAL SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

82, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Phone : 273532

Ref. No. INA/NBC/105.Dated... 27th Jan 1968.

The President of India,  
Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
NEW DELHI.

Subject:- FRESH ENQUIRY ABOUT NETAJI'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a copy of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held at AJMAL KHAN PARK, Karolbagh, on Tuesday the 23rd January 1968 on the occasion of 72nd Birthday of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, for favourable consideration and necessary action.

Thanking you,

"JAI HIND"  
Yours faithfully,

(L.C.Talwar) Capt. I.N.A.  
General Secretary.

Copy to:-

The Vice-President of India.

The Prime Minister of India.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

*L.C. Talwar*  
(L.C.Talwar) Capt. I.N.A.  
General Secretary.



1732. (Indiv) 19  
22.10.2010  
No. 12014/6/2009-Cdn.  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
IS II Division

\*\*\*\*\*

9th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi-3  
Dated the 26th October, 2010.

**Office Memorandum**

**Sub: Application of Shri Chandrachur Ghose under RTI Act, 2005 for exhibits pertaining to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry - Appeal No. CIC/WB/A/2009/000537 dated 1.5.2009- Decision Notice of CIC dated 26.7.2010.**

\*\*\*

Ministry of External Affairs may kindly find enclosed the photocopies of the documents which had been received from the MEA by the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry to look into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose:

Photocopies of documents of the office of the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India

S.No.	Description of Documents	Pages
1.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol V (K.W.I)	1-267 ✓
2.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol V(K.W.II)	1-43 ✓
3.	F.No. 25/4/NGO- Vol.V (K.W.III)	1-179 ✓
4.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.V (K.W.I, K.W.II, K.W.III)	1-129
5.	F.No. 25/4/NGO- Vol IV (L.W.-K.W.I)	1-154 ✓
6.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IV (K.W.I)	1-45 ✓
7.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.III (L.W.)	1-334 ✓
8.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.III (Annexure)	1-14 ✓
9.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.II (k.W.)	1-11 ✓
10.	F.No. 25/4/NGO- Vol.II (L.W.-K.W.)	1-205 ✓
11.	F.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.I	1-169 ✓
12.	F.No.2513/NGO-52 (L.W. - K.W.)	1-45 ✓
13.	F.No. 25/13/NGO-52 (K.W.)	1-10 ✓
14.	F.No.25/14/NGO-52	1-21 ✓
15.	F.No.25/15/NGO	1-21 ✓
16.	F.No.25/16/NGO	1-28 ✓

Handed over to

\* Nao.

Contd....2/-

4  
19/11/14



Original Files of the Office of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

S.No.	Description of Documents	File No.
1.	Evidence of the witnesses before Netaji Inquiry Committee, 1956	No. 14(13)FEA/56 (Part-B)
2.	Netaji Inquiry Committee Report (Evidence of witnesses), 1956. (Report from the Japanese Govt.)	

2. Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Encls: As above

(K. Muralidharan)  
CPIO & Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India  
Tel: 24617196

Shri Sandeep Chakravorty,  
Director (Japan),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block, New Delhi.

19/12/11





UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE

(A2)

*Azad Hind Fauj Association*

## NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

PATRON—MAJOR GENERAL SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

82, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Phone : 273532

Ref. No.....

Dated 23rd Jan. 1968

### RESOLUTION.

This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Delhi, held on Tuesday the 23rd January 1968, at AJMAL KHAN PARK, Karolbagh, New Delhi, to celebrate the 72nd Birthday of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE resolves that:-

"A Fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa may be instituted to finally resolve all mysteries about the disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE."

*S. S. Rawal*  
General Secretary  
Azad Hind Fauj Association, Delhi



Sno (7)

(13)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy Nos. 1297 and 1399 (Receipts)

F.R.

These papers may be passed on to the  
E.A. Ministry who are concerned with the subject of  
inquiry into Nalaji Bori's death.

Kes  
13.2.68

Saudhassan  
13/2/68.

Ministry of E.A.

D-1399/68 MP  
Min. of E.A.

Attache (E.A.) MP

Ans  
law 3  
14/2

Ministry of External Affairs, RECEIVED Dy. No. 1642 Dated the 15/2/68
--

EADn  
Tcy

Ministry of External Affairs  
2672 cu  
hy



1297/68-11  
874/68 AA  
राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय



भारत के राष्ट्रपति के सचिव द्वारा सचिव, *सह*  
मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार की सेवा में (इस सचिवालय के  
ज्ञाप सं० + दिनांक x के क्रम में)  
व्यवस्थापन हेतु सादर प्रेषित ।

२. याचिका(यें) ज्ञापित नहीं की गयी है ।

*Page 2*  
याचिकायें

डा० सं० 3060-14/68 /

राष्ट्रपति भवन,  
नई दिल्ली-4.

दिनांक

5 - 2 - 1968

रा० सं०—4  
*W. S. 11/12*



अ. से. २८  
स. ६६/६८

माननीय,

राष्ट्रपति,

भारत-सरकार, नई दिल्ली

सेवा में : —

प्रस्ताव .

राष्ट्रपति कार्यालय  
दैनिकी नं० ३०६०-१४/६८  
दिनांक ३०/१

श्री सुभाषचन्द्रजी बोस की ७१वीं वर्षगांठ पर आयोजित यह  
जाम सभा राष्ट्रपति से अनुरोध करती है कि स्वतन्त्रता के अग्रदूत नेताजी  
सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का रहस्य पूर्ण जीवन घटना को जांच कर जनता के  
ग्रम को शीघ्र दूर करे और उनके प्रति श्रद्धा व्यक्त कर उन्हें सम्मानित करे।

कारण- मुद्रा फर संख्या १४४२११ का प्रधान कार्यालय बम्बई -  
उपहोत्र कोलावा बम्बई ६ विषय- नेताजी का फिर जिसमें ~~प्रतिबंध~~  
प्रतिबंध आदेश है - दिनांक ११ फरवरी १९४९ को पी० एन० ० सन्धारी  
टेलीफोन नं० ४०८१११ मेंबर जनरल स्टाफ के हस्ताक्षर हैं।

नेहरू सरकार ने १९४६ में शासनवाण कमीशन का रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित,  
मरने की <sup>की</sup> दिनांक १६-४-६२ को अपने फर जो प्रधान मन्त्री भवन से  
भेजा गया जिसकी संख्या ७०४ पी० एम० एच० ६२ दिनांक १३-४-६२  
में लिखते हैं कि हमारे पास उनके मरने का कोई ठोस प्रमाण नहीं है।

तथा श्री मौर्य के ११-१२-६२ के फोरर में राष्ट्रपति श्री -  
राधाकृष्णन १०-१२-६२ को लिखते हैं कि ताल किले से स्वामी  
शास्दानन्द का भाषणा कराने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

समाचार फरों में तादधान, जापान व भारत सरकार मित्रर  
उनकी मृत्यु के रहस्य की जांच की मांग बारबार होती रहती है  
व अभी अभी संसद के ३४० सदस्यों ने भी इसकी जांच की मांग की है।

भारत को स्वतन्त्र हूये २० वर्ष हो रहे हैं पर अभी तक भी भारत  
सरकार ने सुभाष बाबू के प्रति उपेक्षा की ही दृष्टि क्यों कर रही है  
हमने क्या ~~कर~~ रहस्य है या भारत अभी स्वतन्त्र नहीं हुआ है।

भारतीय जनता मांग करती है कि राष्ट्रपति हमारा मांग पर  
शीघ्र कदम उठाकर रहस्योद्घाटन करें।

दिनांक २३-१-१९६८।

न. व. मि. ३११३३५१८४४४  
संकोजक

बलराम भारतीय नेताजी

स्वागत समिति

शाखा सण्डवा,

३८-१-६८

H29/11



1379/68 P.O. J  
12/2/68  
539/68-912  
1379/68 P.O. J  
12/2/68  
539/68-912

STATE BANK OF INDIA STAFF ASSOCIATION  
(REGISTERED UNDER ACT XVI OF 1926)

ALL LETTERS  
TO BE ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY

Branch :-  
HATIA  
PHONE : 2416

Ref. No. MLD/3/1968

Ranchi-4, 5th February 1968.

The Honourable Home Minister of India,  
Ministry of Home,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith a copy of the  
resolutions, passed in our General Meeting, held on  
the 23rd January 1968, for your information and  
necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

*M.L. Das*  
(M.L. Das)  
Secretary  
S.B.I. Staff Association,  
Hatia, Ranchi-IV.

Encl: -1

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL



(A7)

-1 RESOLUTIONS :-  
\*\*\*\*\*


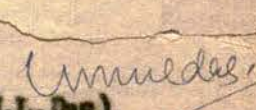
While paying glowing tributes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and admiring his deeds and for being a unique and most talented revolutionary personality of India in pre-independence time, who was a valiant hero, Staunch freedom fighter, founder of the Azad Hind Force, in Singapore for liberation of our motherland, after resigning from the I.C.S. post, bearing many troubles in his life, we, the members feel much grief for not knowing in actuality the mystery of death or sudden disappearance relating to him.

Therefore, on the occasion of Netaji's 71st birthday which is being celebrated all over the country and abroad, it is unanimously resolved in this General Meeting of the State Bank of India Staff Association, Hatia Unit, held on the 25th January 1968, that since the speculations go in the newspapers, magazines and by other informants that Netaji is either in political prison in Siberia or somewhere in disguise, which are although controversial, but incredible that he is not alive, so it is urged upon the Union Government of India to set up an enquiry commission to enquire into the whole episode of mystery of leading to the circumstances of his death or disappearance and whereabouts and the commission of enquiry should comprise of High Court/Supreme Court judge(s) along with Netaji's some contemporaries in view of giving satisfaction to the Indian Nationals who are ever worshipping him for his zeal of patriotism, rebelliousness, Sacrifices, Courage and intelligence and the similar appeals in this regard from the different quarters of the country should not be rejected as have been done in recent past.

Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the following authorities for information and necessary actions

1. The President of India
2. The Prime-Minister of India
3. The Home Minister of India
4. The Branch Agent
5. The Deputy General Secretary, S.B.I. Staff Association, Calcutta.
6. The Asst. General Secretary, S.B.I. Staff Association, Patna.

  
(A.K. Sengupta)  
Chairman -

   
(M.L. Das)  
- Secretary -



RECEIPT

Dy. No. 1892 EAD-1968

Dated the 21/2

MOST IMMEDIATE.

No.19/50/68-Pub.II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

New Delhi-1, the 16th February, 1968.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Memorandum from Members of Parliament suggesting steps to be taken to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

More than 300 Members of Parliament have addressed a memorandum to the President urging Government of India to take certain steps to accord due honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his historic role in the freedom struggle. A copy of the memorandum is enclosed along with a note containing preliminary comments on the suggestions made in the memorandum. It is proposed to discuss this matter at a meeting in the Cabinet Secretary's room (Rashtrapati Bhavan) at 12.00 noon on 17th February, 1968.

You are requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.



(K.R. PRABHU)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

\* Copy attached

To

- (1) Cabinet Secretary (Shri D.S. Joshi)
- (2) Defence Secretary (Shri V. Shankar)
- (3) Education Secretary (Shri P.N. Kirpal)
- (4) Secretary, I. & B. (Shri A. Mitra)
- (5) Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (Shri T.N. Kaul)
- (6) Secretary, Ministry of Works Housing & Supply (Shri B.R. Patel)
- (7) Secretary, Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri H.N. Trivedi)
- (8) Joint Secretary (Political), Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri T.C.A. Srinivasavardan)

Copy to P.S. to Home Secretary/P.S. to J.S.(PR).

Please be appropriate

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New Delhi,  
Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

The President,  
Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
New Delhi.

Dear President,

We, along with millions of Indians, regard Netaji as not only one of the greatest patriots but also as one of the top-ranking leaders thrown up by India's struggle for freedom whose contribution to its historic termination is no less important than that of any other leader. For it is now being realised by a gradually increasing section of Indians and foreigners that Britain would not have relinquished her political hold on India in 1947, but for the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj (I.N.A.) by Netaji. For it demonstrated that the British Government could no longer rely upon the Indian sepoys with whose help alone she had conquered India and so long maintained her authority over the vast population of an extensive country like India. It may be recalled in this connection that the British Government had successfully put down the last non-violent Civil Disobedience campaign of Mahatma Gandhi as well as the last violent rebellion of 1942; she had refused to grant freedom to India even when the victorious Japanese army had overrun Burma and was at the very gates of India, and the President of U.S.A. made earnest appeals to Churchill to conciliate India. Yet almost immediately after the great and complete triumph over Germany and her allies Britain voluntarily withdrew her political control over India. This can only be explained by the realization on the part of Britain of the grim fact that the Indian sepoys could not longer be relied upon to fight Britain's battle in India, and her resources in men and money were too exhausted by the war to carry on successful efforts to keep down resurgent India by force.

Without therefore denying in the least the great importance of the contribution made by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders to the moral and political uplift of the Indian nation which urged and prepared them for a relentless fight for freedom to the last, we venture to hold that but for Netaji's I.N.A., India would not have gained her freedom so soon after the great victory of Britain in the Second World War. We may further urge that the events culminating in the formation of I.N.A. by Netaji have demonstrated his superb statesmanship,

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marvellous far-seeing prescience and prodigious talent for military organisation. It is needless for us to recall that it was the I.N.A., under the inspiring leadership of Netaji, that liberated Indian territory from British bondage and hoisted banner of India's independence almost three years before it was unfurled over the Delhi Red Fort. Netaji was in fact the first President of Free India.

We, however, regret to say that the Government has signally failed to accord due honour and recognition to the unique personality and leadership of Netaji or to his historic role in our freedom struggle.

We, therefore, urge our Government to take the following steps without delay :

- ✓ 1. To place his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament and all offices of the Government;
- ✓ 2. To erect a statue of Netaji on a prominent site in New Delhi, preferably at India Gate;
- ? 3. To devise suitable means to accord national recognition to military genius of Netaji;
- ✓ 4. To observe his birthday every year with due solemnity;
- ✓ 5. To erect suitable memorials at Kohima and Imphal in honour of I.N.A. heroes who sacrificed their lives in the liberation struggle under the leadership of Netaji;
- ✓ 6. To publish the Volume on I.N.A., already written for the "History of Indian Army During the Second War", published by the Government;
- ✓ 7. To give him his due place in the "History of the Freedom Movement" (Planned by Government of India). (For this it is necessary to take expert advice on the portion of the manuscript relating to him before it is finally approved for the press).
- ✓ 8. To arrange publication of Netaji's writings and speeches.

We further beg to bring to your notice that the alleged death of Netaji in a plane-crash on 18th August, 1945, is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee.



Even the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to admit in a letter, dated 13 May, 1962, that there was no "precise and direct proof" of the death of Netaji. On the other hand, Reuter reported on 2nd September, 1945, on the authority of the New Delhi correspondent of the Sunday Observer, London, that 'neither the British nor the American War correspondent believes of the news of Netaji's death and there is enough evidence of his presence in Saigon. a few days after the reported plane-crash'. A correspondent of an American paper also told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 20 August, 1945, that Subhash was not dead but still alive and was possibly at Saigon. There are also published reports of Radio Broadcast by Netaji in December, 1945, and January, 1946. The value of the Shah Nawaz Committee is considerably diminished by the fact that no investigation was made into the above reports and that no member of the Committee visited the actual spot of the accident and made any local inquiry. We, therefore, venture to suggest that a further inquiry be made with the collaboration of the Governments of Japan and Taiwan (where the plane-crash took place) by a small independent committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men, in whose integrity and capacity to conduct such an inquiry the public has full confidence. Nothing but such an inquiry will satisfy public opinion by removing the mystery that hangs around Netaji. Even though it is already very late, still such an inquiry may yet be fruitful, but if such a step be not taken without delay posterity will never forgive the Government and people of India for their neglect and indifference to ascertain the actual facts about one of the greatest leaders in the struggle for India's freedom. We, therefore, appeal to you to appoint such a Committee of Inquiry and take suitable steps to accord honour to Netaji whom our country and our people regard as one of the greatest patriots and political leaders, and one of the mightiest architects of India's liberation.

We are confident that our appeal will not be in vain.

Yours sincerely,

350 members of Parliament.



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Comments on Memorandum from Members of Parliament suggesting steps to be taken to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

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(1) Placing of a portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament and offices of the Government

✓ It has been suggested that a portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be placed in the Central Hall of Parliament and all offices of Government. The suggestion that the portrait should be placed in the Central Hall would be a matter for consideration by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Perhaps it has to be taken up by the appropriate Committee of Parliament.

No directions have been issued to Government offices in the matter of display of photographs/portraits of national leaders in the offices. There is, however, no bar to such photographs or portraits being placed in offices but care has to be taken to ensure that no controversy arises due to display of any photograph or portrait. It would be rather difficult and may even cause embarrassment if directions are issued that the photographs or portraits of particular national leaders should be displayed in offices. The number of such leaders is not small because of the size of the country and the duration of the freedom struggle.

(2) Erection of statue in New Delhi.

✓ The suggestion is that a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be erected in New Delhi, preferably at India Gate. This is a matter which concerns the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

(3) Recognition of military genius

2 It has been suggested that suitable means should be devised to accord national recognition to military genius of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The Members apparently feel that Government should give thought to this matter and work out the details. The question is essentially one for the Ministry of Defence to consider.

(4) Observance of birth-day.

Except on the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi, which is a national holiday, the Government do not observe a holiday on the birth-days of national leaders. It is,

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however, open to non-official agencies to celebrate such birth days in whatever manner they deem fit. Obviously Government cannot give any financial assistance in such cases.

(5) Erection of memorials at Kohima and Imphal in honour of INA heroes.

There is a proposal to erect a suitable memorial to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Port Blair in Andamans. This is under consideration of the Ministry of W.H. & S. There is also a proposal for a similar memorial at Moirang in Manipur. This is being considered by the Ministry of Education. The erection of a memorial at Kohima would be primarily a matter for the Government of Nagaland unless the Central Government wish to take up this matter in which case it will have to be done by the Ministry of Education.

(6) Publication of the Volume on INA

It appears that a Volume on I.N.A. had been written for the "History of Indian Army during the Second War" but has not been published. The suggestion is that this Volume should be published. Presumably, the history of Indian Army has been written by the Ministry of Defence and the Volume has also been written by them. Publication of the Volume would be a matter for the Defence Ministry.

(7) Giving due place to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the "History of the Freedom Movement."

This history is being compiled by the Ministry of Education. The suggestion concerns that Ministry.

(8) Publication of Netaji's writings and speeches.

This concerns the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(9) Fresh inquiry into the alleged death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

It is stated that inspite of the inquiry made by the Shah Nawaz Committee public opinion is still not satisfied and a certain amount of mystery hangs around Netaji. It has, therefore, been suggested that a further inquiry by a small committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men should be made in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Taiwan. The Ministry of External Affairs seem to have gone into this matter on previous occasions. The suggestion may, therefore, be considered by that Ministry.

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(Original at Pages 7-9/Notes) SECRET

Sub: Representation from some 350 MPs  
to the President regarding a fresh  
enquiry into the death of Netaji  
Subhas Chandra Bose.  
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This is essentially a matter of political importance in view of the strong feelings prevailing in certain sections of West Bengal and other parts of the country about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Netaji played a very prominent part in India's struggle for independence and no one can deny his contribution in this regard. The question, however, is as to whether Government are convinced by the enquiries they have made that Netaji did die in the air crash at Taiwan on 18th August 1945. The Shah Nawaz Committee's Report of 1956, which was signed by Shri Shah Nawaz and Shri S.N. Maitra, (but not signed by the 3rd member, Shri S.C. Bose, elder brother of Netaji) came to the conclusion that Netaji had died in this accident. This conclusion was accepted by Government. No fresh evidence has been adduced to throw any doubt on the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee.

2. Much has been made of the fact that Shri S.C. Bose did not sign the final Report. However, he did sign the principal points agreed to for draft Report, dated 30th June 1956 (pages 67 and 68 of the Netaji Enquiry Committee Report). These points accept that the plane carrying Netaji did crash and that the witnesses who confirmed the death of Netaji would not be expected to state what was not true."

Flag A



3. It has also been argued that the late Prime Minister Nehru in his letters to Shri S.C. Bose admitted "I cannot send you any precise and direct proof". However, Prime Minister Nehru added immediately after this sentence "But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's Report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died".

Flag B

4. The point for consideration is whether, ~~in view of~~ the memorandum claimed to have been signed by 350 Members of Parliament, should form the basis of a fresh enquiry. This is a matter for Government to consider in view of its political implications. It is suggested that PM may consult Home Minister in this regard and transfer the question to Home Ministry and request them to deal with the matter as it has now nothing to do with external relations, but is purely an internal matter. If, however, Government decide that a fresh enquiry should be conducted in Formosa and Japan, External Affairs Ministry will be asked to request the foreign Governments concerned to give facilities for such an enquiry. It will be for consideration whether the enquiry should be official or unofficial. If it is to be official, whether we should request Government of Taiwan to help us in conducting the enquiry in Taiwan, which Government we do not recognise and with whom we have no diplomatic relations. Even in the case of



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Japan it is doubtful whether they would like to get involved in such a matter. However this is a matter for Government to decide.

*[Signature]*

(T.N. Kaul)  
8.2.1968

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Ministry of External Affairs.  
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Ministry of Home Affairs

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Ref: Enclosure to the PUC.  
These papers may be passed on to the Ministry  
of External Affairs who are concerned with the point  
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11.

...  
Forwarded to the Ministry

of Home Affairs, New Delhi for  
disposal.

The communication has not  
been acknowledged.

*for Private Secretary*  
for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister

P.M.'s Sectt. U.O.No. 499-PR(4)/68

Dated:-

20 JAN 1968

Ministry of Home Affairs

New Delhi,

22 JAN 1968

G.M. No. ....

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499-PR(4)/68

DR. C.C. CHATTERJI  
(Regd. No. 216 UP)

Specialist in  
Chronic Diseases

41/133 KALI NIWAS  
NARHI  
LUCKNOW-1

December 30, 1967

To

His Excellency,  
Janab Zakir Husain Saheb,  
President,  
Republic of India,  
New Delhi.

Your Excellency,

I feel it to be an eternal urge and a bounden duty to place before your exalted self the enclosed copies of a circular letter and an informative leaflet which have also been delivered to each Member of Parliament and high dignitary in India and abroad.

Three hundred and fifty Hon'ble Members of Parliament have appealed to your Excellency for a fresh enquiry regarding the death mystery of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, in Formosa. Shahnawaz Committee had no doubt inferred the death of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in the plane crash but this was all based on absolutely circumstantial evidences and hearsay. No direct and positive proof was available which fact was also pointed out by late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Hon'ble Mr. Shahnawaz Khan himself had conscientiously given his remark to this effect, in his report. He wished to visit Formosa for collecting direct and positive proofs but somehow-or-other he could not do so. This aspect in itself, in our opinion, is a substantial ground on which a fresh enquiry in this regard could not be irrational, morally or legally.

From the reports in their records the Americans seem to have been baffled in this respect, after the publication of Shahnawaz Committee Report. The Russian as well as some well known Indian revolutionaries, still in exile, and who in fact were instrumental in saving the life of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, were stupified, when after Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's re-entry into India in 1955, they heard about the Shahnawaz Committee Report and the acknowledgement of his death in this report. Many high officials who had to carry out orders regarding the Shoulmari Ashram wonder, why fresh enquiry is being persistently opposed.

Through a letter received from Late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, it is apparent that this matter is in the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs. Probably a top secret and confidential.

Under the circumstances, will you as the first citizen of India, very kindly enquire from Mrs. Vijai Laxmi Pandit and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if they have any particular objection against institution of such an enquiry, confided to them by Late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If there is no such objection, the consensus of opinion of our Parliament is now before your Excellency and we await the decision of an exalted personage whose words, whose gesture, whose thoughts, whose every decision and signature goes into the pages of History.

Khuda Hafiz, ID mubarak,  
With kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sd. C.C. Chatterji 1/1/68

NB: Not only that the country has been cheated in this matter put the Parliament and the Congressmen have all been treacherously misguided. How many Indians are there, who will be able to imagine such a monstrous conspiracy, diabolical treachery and



# श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

अन्तर ध्यान  
फारमोसा  
१९४५

पुनः प्रगट  
उत्तर प्रदेश  
१९५५

सन् १९४५ अगस्त १८, सारा हिन्दुस्तान यह सुन कर दंग हो गया कि वह कथित हवाई जहाज जिसमें सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जा रहे थे। फारमोसा के उस समय की हवाई अड्डे के पास जल गई। दूसरे दिन से घेरे घेरे यह समाचार आने लगे कि कैसे वे जले? कैसे वे हस्पताल गये? इत्यादि।

सन् १९४६ में उनके तथा जापान के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री तेजो पर टोकियो में मुकदमा चलाया गया। यह मुकदमा सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अनुपस्थिति में ही चला और इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को फाँसी की सजा सुना दी गई। यह सब घटनाएँ आपको मालूम ही हैं परन्तु यहाँ मैं दो विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि केवल फ्रान्स देश में ही ऐसा कानून है कि मृत व्यक्ति पर भी मुकदमा चलता है और न केवल सजा ही सुनाई जाती है। परन्तु उसके कब्र पर मेख भी ठोकी जाती है। किसी भी मृत व्यक्ति पर मुकदमा चलाने का कोई रीति और किसी भी देश में नहीं है। अतः यह सिद्ध होता है कि जब १९४५ सन के आखीर में मित्रशक्ति वर्ग घटना के निकट भविष्य में, सब साधन रहते हुए, फारमोसा को कब्जे में करने के बाद भी हवाई जहाज के किस्से का कोई प्रमाण नहीं पा सके तथा श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को जीवित करार कर उनपर मुकदमा चलाया। तो कैसे, महामन्त्री श्री शाहनवाज खाँ ने इसी हवाई जहाज के किस्से को इस घटना के स्थान से बहुत दूर टोकियो में बैठ कर तथा इस घटना के दस वर्ष बाद, ऐसे समय पर जब कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस भारत वर्ष में पुनः प्रवेश कर चुके, सच प्रमाण किया?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कितने लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस फाँसी के आदेश का म्याद २० वर्ष था याने वह केवल सन १९६६ में ही खतम हुआ। जब हम लोगों ने मृत नेहरू जी की मान ली थी व यह समझते थे कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मर गये, तो क्या उनके पकड़े जाने पर हम इस बात की इन्तजार न करते कि यह बात पहिले साबित हो जाय कि वह व्यक्ति जो पकड़ा गया है, वास्तव में सुभाष हैं या नहीं? ऐसी हालत में



यदि अंग्रेज या अमरीका जासूस सादे पोशाक में उनको हवाई जहाज पर भारत बाँप के बाहर ले जाकर फाँसी दे देते तो हम या मृत नेहरु जी क्या कर लेते ? क्या गाँधी जी के वादा करने पर भी उन्होंने सरदार भगत सिंह को बचा लिया था ? इस बात को धीरज से विचारिये ।

कुछ अन्तर जातिय नियम तथा कानून बस में अभी सन् १९४५ की अगस्त से लेकर सन् १९५५ तक की घटनाओं पर प्रकाश नहीं डालता । आप ने डा. सत्यनारायण सिन्हा का इस विषय पर लेख पढ़ा ही होगा अब मुझे आगे की घटनाओं पर कुछ प्रकाश डालने की अनुमति मिली है ।

हाँ श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने १९५५ के अन्त में भारतवर्ष में पुनः प्रवेश किया । आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वह पहिले नेपाल के रास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश में आकर रहे । व अपने किसी भी इष्ट मित्रों से मिलने से पहिले मृत मिस्टर नेहरु से मिले । एक कमरे से विज्ञान उनकी भेंट होने की थी । परन्तु वहाँ एक तृतीय विदेशी व्यक्ति को देख श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस सख्त नाराज हुए । उस विदेशी व्यक्ति ने मुस्कराया और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के सामने एक टाईप किया कागज रक्खा गया । कमरे का दरवाजा थोड़ा खोल कर उस विदेशी व्यक्ति ने दिखा दिया कि दो अंग्रेज जासूस हथियार बन्द अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं । इस घटना से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गया कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को मारने या पकड़वाने की हिम्मत उन लोगों को नहीं थी । इसमें उदारता नहीं श्री बल्कि यह उनकी जीवित दशा में विलीन करने का एक पाशविक पड़्यत्न था । इस दस्तावेज में एक व्यक्ति यह स्वीकार करता है कि वह श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस नहीं है तथा उनका नकल बन कर आया है । वह कागज कहाँ है ? क्या मानवीय पारलियामेन्ट के मेम्बरान गुह सन्त्री से इस कागज का पता लगाने को कहेंगे ? इस दस्तावेज में जिस व्यक्ति ने दस्तखत किया है उसका दस्तखत श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के हस्ताक्षर से मिलाये जावे ? अमिय बोस बड़े भारी बरिस्टर हैं क्या कभी इस दस्तावेज के विषय में इन्होंने इस द्रष्टि से भी देखा था ?

इसी घटना के बाद शाहनवाज कमीटी बनी और इसके संदेहजनक रिपोर्ट को पारलियामेन्ट के सामने रक्खा गया, और इसी घटना से श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को बड़ा मानसिक धक्का लगा । उन्होंने ने अपने को विलीन कर कदापि अपना परिचय न खोलने की प्रतिज्ञा की । उन्होंने ने केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं छोड़ा परन्तु अपना परिचित नाम जिस बाबा हनुमान गिरी के नाम से वह लोगों के सामने आये थे, उस नाम को भी



बढ़ने दिया और निखोज हो गये। इनके लिये बहुत खोज होती रही पर जो लोग इनको ढूँढ़ रहे थे वे इनका कहीं भी पता न पा सके और बहुत ही बेचैन रहे। उनको इस बात का भय था कि यदि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने जवान खोजी तो केवल उनका ही नहीं उनके खानदान भर का ही विलोप हो जायगा।

अब श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का प्रम दूर हो गया, वह समझ गये कि कुछ प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति उनको कतई नहीं चाहते। तथा बीस साल के अन्दर उनका प्रगट होना भारतवर्ष में भी खतरे से खाली नहीं है। तब उन्होंने ने अपने रहने के लिये शौलभारी आश्रम को ऐसे जगह बनाया, जो कि उनके पहिचान के लोगों से बहुत दूर था। तथा उनको गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश करते ही जहाँ से वे तुरन्त दूसरे देश को चले जा सकते थे। इस तरह वह अपने अज्ञात रहने के नादे पर द्रढ़ रहे। उनके खिलाफ तरह तरह की आशवाहें फैलाई गई फिर भी वे चुप और अटल रहे। अपनी सावधानी बरतने पर भी इनका यह पता इनसे दुश्मनी रखने वालों को मिल गया। तथा के. के. भण्डारी नामक मुप्त घातक को दिल्ली से शौलभारी आश्रम में तथा कथित बाबा सारदानन्द की हत्या करने भेजा गया। वह अकसर रात को ढाई बजे बाबा की कुटिया में घुसते हुए पकड़ा गया इसके पास एक खिखारवर था जिसका अखिल भारत लाईसेन्स बना था। इस व्यक्ति को पुलिस के हवाले किया गया क्या माननीय पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, मिनिस्टर आफ होम एफेयर्स से इस घटना के बारे में तथा के. के. भण्डारी के विषय में तत्व देने के विषय कहेंगे ? इस समय के के भण्डारी की पोस्टिंग कहाँ है ?

इस घटना के बाद श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का खयाल बदल गया और वह समझ गये कि उनके बादा करने पर भी कलुषित आत्माओं की चैन नहीं है और वे इनको एक अज्ञात साधु क रूप में ही भार कर निबर होना चाहते हैं। भविष्य में ऐसे घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कथित बाबा सारदानन्द ने तीस व्यक्तियों को तार भेजा। उन तीस व्यक्तियों में मृत मिस्टर नेहरू भी थे। इन तारों को भेजने का मतलब यह था कि इस में कुछ भीग वहाँ अवश्य ही पहुँचेंगे क्यों कि इसमें सभी उनको पहिले से जानते थे इस लिये वे उनको पहचान लेंगे। और इन तारों का लिस्ट परोस यह साबित करता है कि भेजने वाला कौन हो सकता है। ऐसा ही हुआ, गुप्त हत्या करवाने वाले भी समझगये तथा उन तीस व्यक्ति में से जो वहाँ गये वह या तो वहीं साधु बन कर रह गये या बाहर निकल कर इस सत्य की घोषणा करने लगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनकी हत्या करने का प्रयत्न सदा क लिये बन्द करना पड़ा।



कुछ दिन बाद आश्रम से एक और विचित्र तार मृत मिस्टर नेहरू को किया गया। वह यह था "लोग मुझे (बाबा सारदानन्दजी को) सुभाष चन्द्र बोस कहते हैं इस कारण आश्रम की आमदनी खतम हो गई और आश्रमवासी मूखे मर रहे हैं। इन्तिजाम कीजिये" इस तार का उद्देश्य मृत मिस्टर नेहरू को भरोसा देना था कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की तरफ से कोई खतरा उनके लिये नहीं है। वे अपने अज्ञात रहने के वादे पर अटल हैं। अतः आश्रम का खर्चा बन्द न होना चाहिये। माननीय पारलियामेंट के मेम्बर क्या अर्थमन्त्रि से पूछेंगे कि उन्होंने ने आश्रम के आमदनी का कोई पता पाया या नहीं ?

बीस साल की म्याद के अन्दर ही, उनके अस्वीकार करने पर भी इतने लोग इस सत्य को जान गये और उनके आस पास इतने लोग पहुंच कर रहने लगे कि न केवल विदेशी जासूसों के लिये, उनको चुपके से पकड़ कर लेजाना ही असम्भव हो गया बल्कि उनसे दुश्मनी रखने वाले खानदान के लोगों ने भी भय मीत हो उनके लाखों रुपयों का खर्चे का इन्तिजाम करना सुरू किया तथा उनके खुसामद में लग गये।

इस बीस साल की मेयाद पूरी हो जाने के साथ साथ फीमोंसा सरकार ने फरवरी सन् १९६५ को एक कमीशन बैठा दी है जो कि अब शीघ्र ही इस बात की घोषणा कर देगी कि वास्तव में सन् १९४५ की १८, अगस्त को हवाई दुर्घटना हुई कि नहीं। बड़ी विचित्र बात यह है कि जिसने कथित बाबा सारदानन्द जी को नहीं देखा वही ज्यादा चिल्लाते हैं कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मर गये। एक झूठ को दबाने के लिये हजारों झूठ बोलना पड़ रहा है। एक जाल साजी को छुपाने के लिये देश का सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है। अब हमारे माननीय पारलियामेंट के मेम्बर फैसला करें और जो उचित कारवाई समझें करें। भगवान का फैसला होने में देर नहीं। जय हिन्द। श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की जै।

२३-१-६७

चण्डी चरण चटर्जी  
नरहो, लखनऊ

नोट: जो भी सज्जन या संस्था इस सूचना पत्र को छपा सकते हैं हजारों में छपा कर इसका प्रचार करें।



United States

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PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No. 579-Q/68

18/4

68

May be transferred to...the Ministry of.....  
External Affairs, for disposal.

हा. नं. 622 दि. 19.2.68

Deputy Secretary to the President.

Ministry of External Affairs.

President's Sectt. u/o. No. F-62/68

dated 16/2/68

S.P.-6A

Hindi Section

For favour of  
translation  
19/2



युवक संघ, दिल्ली (पंजीकृत)

YUVAK SANGH, DELHI

युवक केंद्र, क्लब महली, नई दिल्ली-२०

दिनांक

प्रधान

क्रमांक :-

युवक संघ, दिल्ली  
नवम्बर १९६८

दिनांक :- २३-१-१९६८

श्री रविन्द्र

ज्ञापन फ

बाज २३ जनवरी १९६८ श्रद्धालु नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के ७२ वें जन्मदिन को युवक दिवस के रूप में मनाते हुए युवक संघ दिल्ली इस समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि श्री विद्या चरण गुप्त-राज्य मंत्री, गृह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के समक्ष दिल्ली के युवकों की ओर से निम्न अनुरोध करता है:-

(१) व्यथित नहीं होगी यदि कहा जाए कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिए पार है जाने के लिए अधिक क्रान्ति परमावश्यक हुआ करती है। जो प्रायः युवकों की भूमि मानी जाती है। अतः राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए युवकौत्थान अनिवार्य है। साधारणतः १८ से ४० वर्ष की आयु के मध्य के व्यक्ति युवक माने जाते हैं। अतः विद्यार्थी जीवन समाप्त करने पर किसी भी युवक के मार्गदर्शनाथ उष्ण साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है। अतः दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के युवकों के लिए एक ऐसा युवक केंद्र स्थापित किया जाये जिससे सभी उन्नति सामग्री उपलब्ध हो - जैसे, खेल कूद मैदान अर्थात् स्टेडियम, एक विशाल सभा भवन, पुस्तकालय एवं विवेचनालय, मनोरंजनात्मक साधन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एवं प्रादेशिक युवक मित्रों के लिए यूथ होस्टल आदि का पूर्ण प्रबन्ध। अतः इसके लिए उष्ण एवं पर्याप्त भूमि एवं भवन निर्माणार्थ पर्याप्त धन राशि की उपलब्धि हो।

(२) स्मरण रहे - नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने अण्डेमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपों को स्वतन्त्र कराके आखिरी क्षमते आजाद हिन्द के तिरंगे फण्डे को इन द्वीपों की पृष्ठ भूमि पर फहराया था और उन्हें अहिंसक एवं स्वराज्य नाम दिये थे। अतः युवक संघ भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता है कि इन द्वीपों के नेताजी द्वारा दत्त नामों को पुनः रख कर उनके सफल प्रयासों को आदर दे।

(३) भारत के ३५० संसद सदस्यों द्वारा गत मास नेताजी की कुर्बानियों को याद रखने के लिए भारत के पास पूजनीय राष्ट्रपति जी आदि की जी ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, युवक संघ दिल्ली उन सभी मांगों का पूर्णतः समर्थन करता है।

अन्ततः भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि युवकों की भावनाओं को समझकर उपरोक्त समस्याओं का शीघ्र निवारण करे।

समन्वयवाद।

नोट :- यह प्रति २३ जनवरी १९६८ को  
आयोजन की ६५ जी दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी,  
दिल्ली पर आयोजित किया गया। यह  
आपकी सेवा में उचित कार्यवाही के लिए  
प्रस्तुत है।

महदीय

(रति राम)

प्रमुख मंत्री



YUVAK SANGH, DELHI  
YUVAK CENTRE, KUTUB MAHRAULI,  
NEW DELHI-30

Dated 23.1.1968

To  
The President of India.  
Sir,

Celebrating 23rd Jan., 1968 as the day of 72th Birth Day of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, the Yuvak Sangh, Delhi make the following request on behalf of the youths of Delhi before the Chief Guest, Shri Vidya Charan Sukla, Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

1. It will not be an exaggeration to say that a labour revolution is absolutely essential to lift the country at its height. This is considered to be the youths capital and therefore, the up-lift of the youths in a nation is absolutely necessary. Ordinarily, persons between the age groups of 18 to 40 years are considered to be young man. On completion of one's student life, every young man needs suitable means to serve his guidance. Briefly therefore, we need a youth Centre for the youths of Delhi which should make available the required means of progress, such as Play-Grounds, Stadium, A big Assembly Hall, A Library and a Reading Room, means of entertainment and a hostel for international youths and the youths from the various regions. In turn we require suitable site of land as also sufficient money for the construction of a building thereon.

2. It may be recalled that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was responsible for the liberation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and was responsible for unfurling the tri-colour of Azad-Hind Administration on these Islands. He in fact, had given the words like 'Myrtres' and 'Freedom'. Accordingly the Yuvak Sangh makes a fervent request to the Govt. of India that it should adopt the names given by Netaji for these islands and respect the efforts made in that direction.

3. 350 members of the Indian Parliament had recalled the sacrifices made by Netaji during the last month in a form of memorandum presented to the President of India. The Yuvak Sangh, Delhi fully supports the demand made therein.

It is therefore, requested that a solution may be found to the problems aforesaid by <sup>giving</sup> due consideration to the feelings of the youth.

Yours etc.  
Sd/- Rati Ram  
General Secretary.

NOTE:- This copy relates to the function of 23rd January, 68 arranged at the Delhi Public Library, Delhi. This is forwarded herewith for your necessary action.



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No. 645-0/68.

2243

68

28/2

May be transferred to the Ministry of External Affairs, for disposal.

15.2.68

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Secretary to the President.

Ministry of External Affairs.

President's Sectt. u/o. No. F-6468

dated 19<sup>2</sup>/<sub>68</sub>

EAD  
20/2  
Attache (CA)  
20/2  
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S.P.-6A

Ministry of E. Affairs  
20-2-68  
2085-00 (Ch)



STATE BANK OF INDIA STAFF ASSOCIATION  
(REGISTERED UNDER ACT XVI OF 1926)

ALL LETTERS  
TO BE ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY

Branch :-  
HATIA  
PHONE : 2416

Ref. No. MLD/5/1968

Ranchi-4, 5th February 19 68.

The Honourable President of India,  
Rashtrapati Bhawan,  
New Delhi

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT  
Dy. No. 645-6/68  
Date 16.2.68

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions,  
passed in our General Meeting, held on the 23rd January '68,  
for your information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

*M.L. Das*  
(M.L. Das)  
Secretary  
S.B.I. Staff Association,  
Hatia, Ranchi-IV.

Encl: -

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8/2/68 5  
15/2

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL



(67)


-: RESOLUTIONS :-  
\*\*\*\*\*


While paying glowing tributes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and admiring his deeds and for being a unique and most talented revolutionary personality of India in pre-independence time, who was a valiant hero, Staunch freedom fighter, founder of the Azad Hind Force, in Singapore for liberation of our motherland, after resigning from the I.C.S. post, bearing many troubles in his life, we, the members feel much grief for not knowing in actuality the mystery of death or sudden disappearance relating to him.

Therefore, on the occasion of Netaji's 71st birthday which is being celebrated all over the country and abroad, it is unanimously resolved in this General Meeting of the State Bank of India Staff Association, Matia Unit, held on the 23rd January 1968, that since the speculations go in the newspapers, magazines and by other informants that Netaji is either in political prison in Siberia or somewhere in disguise, which are although controversial, but incredible that he is not alive, so it is urged upon the Union Government of India to set up an enquiry commission to enquire into the whole episode of mystery of leading to the circumstances of his death or disappearance and whereabouts and the commission of enquiry should ~~now~~ comprise of High Court/Supreme Court judge(s) along with Netaji's some contemporaries in view of giving satisfaction to the Indian Nationals who are ever worshipping him for his zeal of patriotism, rebelliousness, Sacrifices, Courage and intelligence and the similar appeals in this regard from the different quarters of the country should not be rejected as have been done in recent past.

Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the following authorities for information and necessary actions

1. The President of India
2. The Prime-Minister of India
3. The Home Minister of India
4. The Branch Agent
5. The Deputy General Secretary, S.B.I. Staff Association, Calcutta.
6. The Asst. General Secretary, S.B.I. Staff Association, Patna.

  
(A.K. Sengupta)  
Chairman -

  
(M.L. Das)  
- Secretary -



Minutes of the meeting held in the room of the Cabinet Secretary at 12 noon on 17th February 1968 to consider the Memorandum from Members of Parliament suggesting certain steps to be taken to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

\*\*\*\*\*

P R E S E N T.

- ✓ 1. Shri D.S. Joshi, Cabinet Secretary.
- ✓ 2. Shri V. Shankar, Defence Secretary.
- ✓ 3. Shri L.P. Singh, Home Secretary.
- ✓ 4. Shri Asoka Mitra, Secretary, I & B.
5. Shri T.N. Kaul, Secretary, External Affairs.
- ✓ 6. Shri B.R. Patel, Secretary, Deptt. of Works & Housing.
7. Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Addl. Secy., Education.
8. Shri H.N. Trivedi, Secretary, Parliamentary Affairs.
9. Shri K.R. Prabhu, Joint Secretary, Home Affairs.
10. Shri Manjit Singh, Director (~~South~~ East Asia), Ministry of External Affairs.

2. The suggestions made in the Memorandum submitted by the Members of Parliament to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were considered and the following decisions were taken:-

- (1) Placing of a portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament and offices of the Government.

There is a Committee of Parliament under the Chairmanship of the Speaker, to deal with the question of placing portraits of national leaders in the Central Hall. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs will bring the suggestion to the notice of this Committee.

No directions have been issued to Government offices making it obligatory to display photographs or portraits of national leaders in the offices. There is, however, no bar to photographs or portraits being placed in offices but care has to be taken to ensure that no controversy arose due to display of any photograph or portrait. The same practice could be followed in the matter of placing portraits of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in offices and no directions in the matter would be necessary.

P.T.O.



(2) Erection of statue in New Delhi.

It was considered desirable to erect a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at a prominent place in New Delhi. However, in the matter of erection of statues and memorials, Government's policy had been to extend cooperation to non-official organisations and not to erect the statues or memorials on their own. The same procedure could be followed in this case also and if any organisation came forward to put up the statue, Government could extend necessary cooperation to this organisation by providing a suitable site.

(3) Recognition of military genius.

The Defence Secretary stated that no assessment of military genius of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had been made. The general view was that his role in organising the Indian National Army was more of a political nature than of an Army General and this role would find a place in the history of the INA campaigns.

(4) Observance of birthday.

It was agreed that this was essentially a matter for non-official organisations and that it would not be possible to treat the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as a national holiday. The only National Birth-day being observed is that of Mahatma Gandhi.

(5) Erection of memorials at Kohima and Imphal in the honour of INA heroes.

It was observed that following the general policy in the matter of erection of memorials Government could not themselves erect any memorial for the INA heroes but could give assistance to non-official agencies. As there was already a proposal for putting up a memorial at Moirang in Manipur, Education Ministry would consider it and see what assistance could be given to the sponsors



(70)

of this project.

(6) Publication of the volume on I.N.A.

The Defence Ministry will consider this suggestion.

(7) Giving due place to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the History of Freedom Movement.

Two volumes of the History of Freedom Movement covering the period up-to 1907 have already been published. The third volume which would cover the period during which Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose participated in the freedom movement is under preparation. Dr. Tara Chand is engaged on this work and is assisted by a Committee of Consultants who could be expected to take due note of the role of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom movement.

It was decided that the suggestion made by the Members of Parliament should be brought to the notice of Dr. Tara Chand by the Ministry of Education.

(8) Publication of Netaji's writings and speeches.

It was decided that these writings and speeches would be brought together by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and published after suitably editing them.

(9) Demand for fresh inquiry into the alleged death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

It was explained that after the inquiry made by the Shah Nawaz Committee, no fresh material had come to notice. Demand for a fresh inquiry had been made from time to time and in reply to questions in Parliament Government had been taking the stand that, according to all available information, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had died and that there was no need for a further inquiry. It was decided that no change was called for in this stand.



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STARRED QUESTION NO.325

RAJYA SABHA

from C/125/2/68/JP

STARRED QUESTION NO.325

Supplementaries

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1968

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

QUESTION

\*No.325 SARDAR NARINDER SINGH BRAR: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any memorandum signed by 350 Members of Parliament urging the Union Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry with collaboration of the Governments of Japan and Taiwan to clear the mystery about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and
- (b) if so, what are the main features of the memorandum and Government's reaction thereto?

.....

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT)

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Apart from demanding a fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose the memorandum suggests certain steps to accord due honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji.

Since no new facts have been brought to light, Government do not consider that any further enquiry into the death of Netaji is warranted.

The suggestions for according due honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji are being examined.

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NOTE FOR SUPPLEMENTARIES

(On Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 325 for 29.2.1968)

.....

Memorandum by some 350 M.Ps. for appointing  
a fresh Enquiry Committee to investigate  
into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose  
and according due honour to his personality

A memorandum, said to have been signed by nearly 350 Members of Parliament, was submitted to the President urging that due honour and recognition to the personality and leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be accorded by undertaking the following:

1. To place his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament and all offices of the Government;
2. To erect a statue of Netaji on a prominent site in New Delhi, preferably at India Gate;
3. To devise suitable means to accord national recognition to military genius of Netaji;
4. To observe his birthday every year with due solemnity;
5. To erect suitable memorials at Kohima and Imphal in honour of I.N.A. heroes who sacrificed their lives in the liberation struggle under the leadership of Netaji;
6. To publish the Volume on I.N.A., already written for the "History of Indian Army During the Second War", published by the Government;
7. To give him his due place in the "History of the Freedom Movement" (planned by Government of India). (For this it is necessary to take expert advice on the portion of the manuscript relating to him before it is finally approved for the press).
8. To arrange publication of Netaji's writings and speeches.

The memorandum then goes on to suggest "that a further enquiry be made with the collaboration of the Governments of Japan and Taiwan by a small independent committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men..."



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- 2 -

Official Enquiry conducted in 1956

In response to the public demand that all the facts relating to the last stages of Netaji's life should be enquired into and made known, an Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India in April, 1956. The Committee consisted of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose (elder brother of Netaji) and Shri S.N. Maitra, Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The report of this Committee, which was signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra, was released for publication in September, 1956. The Government of India accepted the report. The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Committee was that Netaji met his death as a result of an air crash at Taihoku airfield in Formosa on August 18, 1945 and that his ashes are now at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. However, the third member, namely, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, did not sign the report. Later on, he submitted a separate report dissenting from the findings of the majority report. After laying a copy of this report on the Table of the House on 11.9.1956, the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made a statement in the Lok Sabha in which he said inter alia that Government felt that the evidence adduced in the report was practically overwhelming and should be accepted.

Government's attitude to repeated requests for further probes

There have been repeated requests and demands on several occasions for undertaking another enquiry. However, Government having accepted the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee have taken the view that unless fresh evidence or new facts were brought to light, another enquiry was unwarranted. In the Rajya Sabha itself in 1966, in answer to Starred Question No.284 on 17.5.1966 and again in reply to unstarred question No.265 on 2.8.1966, the Government reiterated this viewpoint. Assertions that Swami Shardanand of the Sholmari



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Ashram was, in fact, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had been denied by the Swami himself. Another claim made by Dr. S.N. Sinha that Netaji was incarcerated in cell No.46 of Yakutusk prison in Siberia has not been corroborated by any tangible evidence. Recently, Lt.-General Fujiwara of Japan, who came to India to present Netaji's sword, requested that the matter should be investigated "once and for all". The General, however, has not produced any evidence which would warrant any further enquiry. The memorandum too refers to press reports of hearsay evidence published in 1945 and early 1956. These hearsay reports cannot warrant a fresh enquiry. It would be relevant to mention that Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had in a letter to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose on May 13, 1962 said: "I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's Report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died. In addition to this, the lapse of time now and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly when he would be welcome in India with great joy and affection adds to that circumstantial evidence".

Correspondence between Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Suresh Bose and Shri Amiya Bose regarding further enquiry

A set of the letters exchanged between Prime Minister Nehru and Shri Suresh Bose or Shri Amiya Bose are enclosed.

It is true that in his letter of April 22, 1964 Prime Minister Nehru 'agreed' with Shri Amiya Bose that something should be done to "finalise the question of Netaji's death". But he gave no assurance and there is nothing to suggest, in the context of the entire correspondence, that at any time Prime Minister Nehru had

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entertained doubts about the conclusive character of the evidence cited by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee or others to establish Netaji's death. Presumably, what Shri Nehru had in mind was that something should be done to persuade those who still doubted this fact to accept the finality of the conclusion that Netaji was no more.

Decision on the Memorandum

The memorandum was discussed at a meeting of Secretaries held under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary on the 17th February, 1968, to examine the various points raised. As far as the question of a fresh enquiry was concerned, the meeting was of the view that this was not warranted as no fresh evidence had been brought to light. This recommendation was brought to the Prime Minister's notice in connection with unstarred question No.1408 which was answered in the Lok Sabha on 21.2.1968. In reply to the question, the Prime Minister had stated: "Since no new facts have been brought to light, Government do not consider that any fresh enquiry is warranted".

The suggestions in the memorandum for according honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose too were examined in the meeting and the recommendations of the meeting, contained in the minutes, have been submitted to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for approval.



(76)

Suresh C. Bose.

Dated 12th May, 1962.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Shri Nehru,

The report in the papers of the 8th instant is to the effect that you stated in Parliament on the previous day, in reply to a question by Shri P.C. Barooah that the majority report of the Netaji Enquiry Committee established that my brother Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, died in an air-accident.

If you hold this piece of news to be correct, it affects the members of our family more than the general public, who, however, are also deeply interested in its correctness or otherwise.

I would, therefore, request you as his elder brother and as the seniormost surviving member of the family to forward to me the proof of his death, circumstances under which such alleged death took place.

In the expectation of a reply and with kind regards,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Suresh C. Bose  
12.5.62.



(77)

No.704-PMH/62

May 13, 1962.

Dear Shri Suresh Bose,

I have your letter of the 12th May. You ask me to send you proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's report has convinced us to the fact that Netaji has died. In addition to this, the lapse of time now and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly somewhere when he would be welcomed in India with great joy and affection, adds to that circumstantial evidence.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Jawaharlal Nehru

Shri Suresh C.Bose,  
Garia,  
P.O.Garia,  
Distt. 24 Paraganas,  
West Bengal.



78

SURESH C. BOSE

Garia, P.O. Garia,  
Dist. 24 Parganas,  
(West Bengal),  
Dated 8th August, 1962.

Dear Shri Nehru,

It appears from your letter No. 982-PMH/62 of the 26th June last, that your own information conveyed to you by our Ambassadors has confirmed the fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead.

As this piece of news, if true, vitually affects all the members of our family. I would respectfully request you to please forward to me the date, place and circumstances under which the alleged death took place, as reported to you.

With kind regards,

I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
Suresh Chandra Bose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister,  
New Delhi.



(79)

No.1256-PMH/62

August 12, 1962

Dear Shri Bose,

I have your letter of the 8th August, I wrote to you that all the circumstantial evidence made me believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had died. Much of this evidence was given in the report made by the Committee appointed for this purpose, which visited Japan. You will find the date, place and circumstances mentioned in that committee's report.

Apart from that report, the length of time that has elapsed is itself confirmatory of the fact of his death.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Suresh C. Bose,  
Garia,  
P.O. Garia,  
Dist. 24 Parganas.



(80)

1, VOODBURN PARK  
CALCUTTA 20

20 April 1944

My dear Panditji,

With reference to our talk in Delhi recently, I would like to submit to you the following proposals for your consideration.

The controversy regarding the air crash at Taihoku in August 1945 is having unfortunate consequences. The report of the Enquiry Committee consisting of Shah Nawaz Khan and two other members has not found acceptance among a large section of the Indian people. The main reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Shah Nawaz Enquiry Committee did not include any person of high judicial standing and experience. Irresponsible statements by a number of persons are also keeping this controversy alive. In the national interest there should be a final judicial finding regarding the air crash at Taihoku in August 1945. It will be in the fitness of things if the Chief Justice of India will agree to preside over a body of Judges and enquire into this question. All the materials collected by the Shah Nawaz Enquiry Committee on the subject and other materials that may be available to the Government of India should be placed at the disposal of this body of Judges. This body should, of course, be at liberty to take any further evidence on the subject if that is considered necessary by it and if such evidence is available.

The Government should accept the findings of this judicial body and take whatever steps that may be found necessary on the basis of its recommendations. This being purely a national question the Government should not take into account the opinion of any individual in this matter even though he happens to be related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly send me your message in support of the plans of Netaji Hall society.

Hope you are feeling better.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Amiya Nath Bose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.



No.293-PMH/64

April 22, 1964.

My dear Amiya,

I have your letter of the 20th April, I agree with you that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's death. But it is not quite clear to me how far it will be proper for me to ask the Chief Justice of India to look into this matter. It may involve visiting Japan, and I am sure I cannot ask the Chief Justice to do so.

I have sent you a brief message already about the Netaji Hall Society.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Amiya Nath Bose,  
1, Woodburn Park.  
Calcutta-20.



(14)

MOST IMMEDIATE  
CONFIDENTIAL

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Public II Section

....

Subject:- Memorandum from Members of Parliament suggesting steps to be taken to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

....

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No.19/50/68-Pub.II, dated the 7th March, 1968, on the subject noted above, and to reproduce below an extracts from the Cabinet Secretary's note dated the 11th March, 1968, addressed to the Home Ministers:-

"The President desired that the Home Minister may apply his mind afresh to the demand for a fresh inquiry into the alleged death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Home Minister may, therefore, kindly see."

2. The Ministry of External Affairs may kindly supply to this Ministry their file regarding a Parliament Question which they answered on or about 21st February, 1968 together with other papers on the subject, for submission to the Home Minister, ~~per beaver~~

*L. D. Hindi*  
( L. D. HINDI )  
UNDER SECRETARY 14/3/68

Ministry of External Affairs.

M.H.A.U.O.No.19/50/68-Pub.II, dated the 14th March, 1968.

*Recd 3.30 PM*

*Room No. 222-A*  
*Ministry of Home Affairs*

*S.O. No. 98209/68*  
*33309*

*Sl. No. 2793. E.A. 14/3/68*



(15)

(83)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. 1969/68 (R)  
PUC

So far as we are concerned the PUC and its enclosure are for information only. No acknowledgment seems to be necessary.

✓ according to

2. Since the news item enclosed with the PUC, the findings of the Netaji Inquiry Committee are not correct, the papers may be passed on to the E. A. Ministry for who had the matter inquired into.

KS  
2.3.68

*Handwritten signature*  
2/3

Ministry of E.A.

D-1969/68-

Min. No. ... Pol. II. ... 4-3-68

Ministry of External Affairs
RECEIPT
Dy No. 2621 LAD 1968
Date 11/3

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Attache (EA)

C.S.D. (EA) 14/3

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Ministry of Ext. Affairs

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# He believes Netaji is alive

The FPJ News Service  
POONA: "Subhas Chandra Bose is very much alive and will make his appearance when India needs her great son the most," declared Shri Uttamchand Malhotra.

Shri Malhotra made this startling disclosure at the Shivaji Mandir last evening while speaking under the auspices of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Seva Dal.

Shri Malhotra was a businessman in Kabul when Netaji escaped from India and sought shelter in Malhotra's house. Shri Malhotra looked after Netaji for 46 days while he was in Kabul.

Till 1962 Shri Malhotra did not

believe that Subhas Bose was alive.

Then in July 1962 Shri Malhotra visited the Shoulmari Ashram in Cooch-Bihar and there a sadhu — Swami Shramanandji greeted him with the words "I need your help."

These words instantly sparked a recollection in Shri Malhotra's mind, for 21 years ago when Netaji knocked on his door in Kabul he uttered the exact words "I need your help," Shri Malhotra related.

Shri Malhotra stated that he had a great deal of documentary evidence in his possession to prove his contention and he was emphatic in suggesting that it was Jawaharlal Nehru who put forth the theory that Netaji was dead.

In another sensational disclosure Shri Malhotra declared that Subhas Chandra Bose was present at Nehru's funeral and that he had flown to Delhi after hearing of Jawaharlal's death over the BBC.

Shri Malhotra cited the following: The Indian Newsreel No. 1816 showed a sadhu (Netaji) walking by the gun carriage carrying Nehru's body. The 'Statesman' carried a letter by Subhas Chandra Bose in its Calcutta edition of 28th May 1964 and Delhi edition of 29th May 1964.

Even the London 'Times' made enquiries about the strange sadhu at Nehru's funeral, Shri Malhotra added.

Shri Khubchand Samtani, an ex-INA officer was also present at the Shivaji Mandir.

Page 11



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be opened at 3-30 P.M. on the same day in presence of tenderers or their representatives.

#### TENDER NOTICE

The tenders for the construction of Barrage and appurtenant works on Ramganga River, scheduled to be opened on 20th March 1968 shall now be received upto 15th May, 1968 and opened the same day.

Sd/- MAHABIR PRASAD,  
Executive Engineer.

#### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

##### Appeal of Greater Bombay Milk Scheme

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme has established in Greater Bombay more than 1,400 wooden booths for distributing Milk.

Generally it is observed that during the time of election the agents of the candidates as also of political parties utilise these booths for pasting posters and painting slogans thereon.

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme therefore appeals to all concerned to avoid the use of these booths for the above referred purpose during the ensuing Municipal Elections.

DOP/69/68.

day under section 206(2) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act and in the manner laid down in the Municipal Regulations for Sales of immovable property the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner at the office of the Deputy Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes (Suburbs) Second floor, Municipal Offices Building, Waterfield Road, Bandra, Bombay-50 on Thursday, the 21st March 1968 at 4.0 P.M.

#### PARTICULARS

All that piece of land of Malad of ex-Khoti tenure together with the buildings thereon situate at Quarry Road, Malad (East), Greater Bombay, admeasuring 230 sq. meters or thereabout bearing Survey No. 290-Part, and Municipal P Ward No 7188 (23), Street No 80/22-Quarry Road, Malad (East).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the said office of the Deputy Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes (Suburbs).

Dated this 12th day of February, 1968

S. M. Y. SASTRY,  
Deputy Municipal  
Commissioner (S).

the Administrative Officer, Institute of Russian Studies, I.I. Campus Hauz Khas, New Delhi 29 latest by 2-3-1968.

days-772(3)

#### THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING (Of The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay)

The last date for receiving tenders for cleaning and disinfecting the premises of the BEST Staff Quarters at Parel and Bhoiwada has been extended from 7th February 1968 to 20th February 1968 upto 2-00 p.m.

GENERAL MANAGER.

#### WESTERN RAILWAY

##### TENDER NOTICE

(No. C. 45/61/S/110 (Vol. II)  
Tenders are invited for crystal sugar - D. 30 quality - to be supplied to departmental catering units at Bombay Central and Churchgate Stations.

2. Tender forms with specification and other details are available on payment of Rs. 2/- per set in cash or by money order (in the name of Chief Cashier), from Chief Commercial Superintendent (Catering), 2nd floor, Churchgate Station and should reach the office by 4 March, 1968.



S.T. No. N-45 A-167

C.S.T. No. Bom. 45 A-2/166

B.D. Raghunath,

1969/68 Jan. 11

28/1/68

Phone No. PP. 440



# MODERN CLOTH STORES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN:  
CLOTH HOSIERY GOODS & UMBRELLAS ETC.



## मॉडर्न क्लॉथ स्टोअर्स

महात्मा गांधी रोड, नांदेड.

M. G. ROAD,

NANDED.

Date 21/2/68

To The Union Home Minister,  
Govt. of India,  
NEW DELHI



Hon'ble Sir,

I am enclosing <sup>unschool</sup> herewith one cutting of Free Press Journal of 20th instant in regard to the disclosure by Shri Uttam Chaud Malhotra that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is alive and that too he is in India. Certainly this statement of Shri Malhotra should be investigated to find out if indeed Netaji is alive.

As such, I shall be glad and appreciate if needful is done in the matter.

I shall be further grateful to your honour if this letter of mine is acknowledged. Thanking you.

Encl: one cutting of }  
F.P.J. paper } W

Yours faithfully,  
B.D. Raghunath  
(B.D. Raghunath)



(16)

(80)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT,  
NEW DELHI-11.

By 3766

Dated

Forwarded to... the Ministry of...

..... External Affairs, New Delhi, .....

for disposal.

The communication has ~~been~~ not been  
acknowledged.

EA B  
25/3  
Anw  
26/3  
V.P. Marwaha  
(V.P. Marwaha)  
Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O. No. PMS-4899  
dated..... 24.3.68 .....

Letter dt. 16th March, 1968 from  
Shri Birendra Nath Banerjee to the  
Members of Parliament. *chatterjee*

P.M.S. 1.

Ministry of Ext. Affairs  
5159



No.BNC/PF/1022.

Dated, the Saturday, 16th, March,  
1 9 6 8 .

TO: The MEMBERS,  
INDIAN PARLIAMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
N E W - D E L H I .

" J A I - H I N D ",

We the Ex-I.N.A. Pwrsnnel, understand from Messrs. JUCANTAR PATRIKA, column-4 of page-7, dated 12.3.68. , that more than 350 Members of the PARTIAMENT, had submitted a representation to the PRESIDENT of INDIA in December, 1967. Now Shri. Samar Guha and eight others, members of the Parliment have appoche the President , with the copy of the said representation on 6.3.1968. , for the formation of an "Enquiry Commission", by the Government of India, to throw true light on the destiny of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the then Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj.

We feel that an 'Enquiry Commission' may kindly be formed to find-out the final destiny of a Great Son of the Soil, i.e., INDIA.

We propose that the "Enquiry Commission" MUST be constituted as appended below:

MEMBERS OF THE - ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

1. ONE EXPERIENCED JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
2. -DO- AIR-FORCE OFFICER.
3. -DO- LAND FORCE OFFICER.
4. -DO- NAVAL OFFICER.
5. -DO- INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF AIR-FORCE, LAND FORCE, NAVAL FORCE.
8. -DO- C.I.D., I.B. & D.D. OFFICER ( from CIVIL).

We also propose that the points of the "Enquiry Commission" Should be;

1. To find-out his final programme, before he started for his mission.
2. His first starting point from MALAYA.
3. His final landing to the nearest Nipponese border.

Here a debacle happend , i.e. the story , he landed at TAIHUKU Airport and again took-off, but the Aircraft collapsed, he was burst, hurt at head, finally died.

His message to the I.N.A. " We have lost this war, it was a War to help the Indian People in India from Out-side, in a direct-way. But I am an optimist, although the destiny was against us, but I have faith, we have won the war , because at the close of this War, no foreign rule , will remain in India, and the TRI-COLOUR will DEFINITELY, fly in INDIA & RED FORT. Secret message: Plan - To land in a airport nearest to the border of NIPPON - from there through Outer Mongolian Border -and then to U.S.S.R., but I am Afraid the snipers of the allied forces are at work, so it is left to the destiny".

We wish to point-out that if a palne crushes, while on flight, all steps are taken to find-out its where-about and of its occupants, but sorry to note with GREAT REGRET , this was not done in case of Great Son of this Soil and as such the final destiny of Netaji. S.B. Bose., MUST be found and recorded.

' J A I - H I N D '

*Birendra Nath Chatterjee*  
( BIRENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, EX-I.N.A.)  
J. P.

Through:- The Prime Minister of India,  
Government of India, NEW DELHI.

To MEA,  
US 12/13  
PS (5/12/68)



201.1.3.0.

MEMPHIS - T A B

no 124. 50/1000000 80/1000000

— 100 —

1990

(JULY 1903) (MAY 1903) 10. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843.

: 1414 de :

6935

it is left to the destiny,"

1 PM (10) / 62

6061-9  
23/3/68

Government of India, Delhi.



(17)

(88)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. 2992/68 (R)  
Puc.

The point raised in the envelope to Puc  
is the concern of E.A. Ministry to whom these  
papers may be passed on for disposal.

Kus  
5.12.68

ref  
SL

USCP  
10/4

Chapman  
10.4.68

D. 4992 EAD/68  
29/4/68

MEA.

MHA NO 2992/68 Pol. II dt 10/4

Ans  
10/3  
19/4.

6450  
16/4.

E. A. Dir  
16/4



D. 2992/68 Part-II

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय



Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi.

27 MAR 1968

S.R. No.

भारत के राष्ट्रपति के सचिव द्वारा सचिव, <sup>सह</sup>

मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार की सेवा में (इस सचिवालय के  
ज्ञाप सं० × दिनांक × के क्रम में)

व्यवस्थापन हेतु सादर प्रेषित ।

२. याचिका(यें) ज्ञापित नहीं की गयी है ।

याचिकायें

डा० सं० ८३६१-४/६८

राष्ट्रपति भवन,  
नई दिल्ली-४.

दिनांक २५-३-१९६८

रा० सं०-४



राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय  
दस्तावेज नं० ४३६१-४/६४  
दिनांक २६.३.६४

(१०)

सेवा में,

श्रीमान राष्ट्रपीठ महोदय जी,  
भारतीय गणराज्य ।

महोदय जी,

स्वागतार्थक प्रार्थना है कि मैंने मार्च २, १९६४  
(२३/१९६४) के नयी दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने  
वाले समाचार पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' में पढ़ा है  
कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की विमान दुर्घटना  
की जांच फिर से होगी, क्योंकि नेताजी सुभाष  
चन्द्र बोस मेरे पक्ष में थे, और मैं उनकी वकालत  
हुयी 'आजाद हिन्द' फौज का जवान रह चुका  
हूँ। इसलिए इस जांच में कार्य करने वाला  
व्यक्ति जो मेरा नाम भी सम्मिलित किया जाये मैंने  
अपनी मातृ भाषा की रक्षा हेतु काफ़ी महान कार्य  
किया है तथा अब भी उत्पुष्ट हूँ। यदि आपने  
मेरी प्रार्थना स्वीकार की और मुझे सेवा करने का  
अवसर प्रदान किया तो मैं जीवन भर आपका आभारी  
रहूंगा।

सुप्रीम शीव दीदी जी



११)

आपका से लक

J.M. Tykangh

तेज सिंह जमादार

१६-३-१९६८

मेरा पता:-

जमादार तेज सिंह

गांव

जाड़ा ल

डा०

जाड़ा ल

जि०-

बुलन्दशहर

राज्य-

उत्तर प्रदेश



Shm (18)

IMMEDIATE  
CONFIDENTIAL

(92)

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

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Shm (12)

Pl. min  
bwp  
25/4

Will the Ministry of Home Affairs kindly refer to the Minutes of the meeting held in the room of the Cabinet Secretary on the 17th February, 1968, to consider the Memorandum from Members of Parliament suggesting steps to accord honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

2. The Ministry of External Affairs are concerned with item (9) of the Minutes relating to the demand for a fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The decision taken at the meeting namely that there was no need for a further enquiry in the matter was communicated to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1408 asked by Shri D.C. Sharma on the 21st February, 1968, and to the Rajya Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 325 asked by Sardar Narinder Singh Brar on the 29th February, 1968. Copies of these questions and the replies given thereto are enclosed herewith. Both the replies were duly approved by the Prime Minister. No further action on the Minutes of the meeting, referred to above, is called for in so far as the Ministry of External Affairs are concerned.

(Y.R. Dhawan)  
Under Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L.D. Hindi, U.S.)  
MEA U/O No. C/551/2/68/JP, dated 25.4.68.

9c

ISSUED

26/4



(19)

(93)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy Nos. 925 + 960/68  
F.Rs.

These requests for fresh inquiry into  
N. Raji Bosis death may be passed on for disposal  
to E. A. Ministry who are concerned with the subject.

1/11  
2-2-68

S. S. S. S.  
2-2-68

Ministry of E. A.

D-960/68 3-2-68  
MHA, U.S. No. ... Pol. II. ...

MINISTRY OF E. A.  
Dy. Nos. 1252  
Dy. Nos. 7/2  
Dy. Nos. 1252

15.10.68  
7/2

2076-s/ok  
3/2

Attache (EA)

Ans  
NW 3  
6/2

1/11 DS (EA)  
may like to see.

No action. File.

CA

10.11.68  
4-7-68



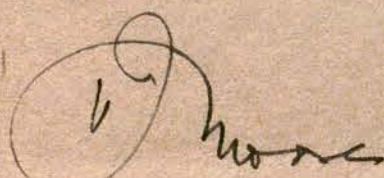
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No. 367-0/68.

650 p.m. (94)  
925768-100-11  
30/1/68.

May be transferred to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, for disposal.

29/1-68



Deputy Secretary to the President.

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

President's Sectt. u/o. No. 446-0/68

dated

29/1/68.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi,

29 JAN 1968

G.R. No. ....

Disty No. ....

S.P.-6A



UNIT

FAITH.

SACRIFICE,

AZAD HIND FAUJ ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No.

Date

Lieut C.N. KRISHNAN, INA,  
No. 4/360, Thadagam Road,  
G.C.T. (PO) COIMBATORE-13.

23 Jan 68

JAI HIND.

We the members of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) in COIMBATORE celebrated the Netaji's 72nd Birthday on 23rd JAN 1968 and passed the following resolution, with a request to Government of India to take necessary action in the matter:-

"IT IS NOT BELIEVED BY A LARGE SECTION OF INDIAN PUBLIC IN SPITE OF THE REPORT OF SHAH NAZAZ COMMITTEE THAT NETAJI DIED IN THE PLANE CRASH. IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THAT A FRESH ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND FORMOSA MAY BE INSTITUTED WITH A VIEW TO FINALLY RESOLVE ALL MYSTERIES ABOUT THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE".

Names of members of AHF those who attended the function.

1. Lt. Col. T. TITUS.
2. Lieut C.N. KRISHNAN.
3. Lieut K.V. SADASTVAM.
4. S.O. K. RAMA RAO.
5. <sup>Sekay</sup> N.O. T.N. KRISHNAN KURUP.
6. <sup>Sekay</sup> IIL. RAMASWAMY.

Signature.

g. k. k.

C. Krishnan.

K. Rama Rao.

K. Rama Rao.

T N K Kurup

P. P. Ramaswamy

Copy submitted to:-

The President of India.  
The Vice President of India.  
The Prime Minister of India.  
The Speaker of Lok Sabha.  
General Secretary, AHF, DELHI.

28/1

27/1



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
INLAND LETTER



Shri Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN.

President of India

Rashtrapati Bhavan

NEW DELHI.

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-



पत्रों को खोलने से बचाने के लिए इस पत्र को



The President of India New Delhi 9/10

The public meeting was held on 23-1-1968 on the Occasion of 72 birth-day of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Subhas Chowk at Charkhi-Dadri-City under the Presidentship of Ex-M.L.A. Shri Ganpat-rai. It was resolved by the public while Captain Dharam-Singh I.N.A. at 9 P.M. was delivering a speech that:-

" It is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of Shah Nawaz Committee that NETAJI died in the plane crash. It is therefore requested to the Government of India to institute a Fresh Enquiry Committee in Collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa, with a view to finally resolve all mysteries about disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDER BOSE ".

" JAI HINDI "

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Py. No. 367-0/68

Date 27.1.68

Yours Sincerely,

(Capt. Dharam Singh)

I.N.A.,

Vill: & P.O. Charkhi-Dadri,  
Distt: Mohindergarh.

D:- 24 Jan 1968

0  
26/1  
27/1

24/1

Capt



The President of India

(97)

The Public meeting was held on 23-1-1968 on the occasion of 72 birth day of Netaji Subhash Chandra at Dalmia Cement Factory, Charkhi-Dadri under the Presidentship of Shri Murari Lal Sharma, President I.N.T.U.C. It was resolved by the public while Captain Dharam Singh, I.N.A. at 5-00 P.M. was delivering a speech that:-

" It is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of Shah Nawaz Committee that NETAJI died in the plane crash. It is therefore requested to the Government of India to institute a Fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa, with a view to finally resolve all mysteries about disappearance of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.".

" JAI HIND "

YOURS SINCERELY

(CAPT. DHARAM SINGH I.N.A) 24/1  
VILL: & P.O. CHARKHI DADRI  
DISTT: MOHINDERGARH. (HARYANA).

24 Jan 1968

Dharam Singh  
Capt



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI.

Forwarded to the Ministry

of Home Affairs, New Delhi, for  
disposal.

The communication has been/

not been acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi.

for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O.

No. 751-PR (4)/68 date

27 JAN 1968



751-PR (4)/68

99

एकता !

बन्दे मातरम्

विश्वास !!

बलिदान !!!

जयतु नेताजी

समय की पुकार



नेताजी शीघ्र प्रकट हों

दीर्घजीवी हों

The Netaji Birthday Greetings.


Dear Indiraji,

Kindly accept our best wishes and greetings on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of India's greatest Son, Netaji the Subhash Chandra Bose with the request to reconsider the report about the so called death of Netaji and the report concerned. The services rendered by the great leader in the emancipation of Bharat Mata as well as the regards you have for that great Son of Bharat Mata, compell us to request you that proper respects be paid to him.

प्रान्तीय कमान्डर

आजाद हिन्द वालन्टियर ३० प्र०  
तिवारी नगर, लखनऊ-४

Yours sincerely,

  
(Vishwa Bhandari)



एकता

बन्धे मातरम्

विश्वास !!

जयतु नेताजी

(100)  
बलिदान !!!

समय की पुकार



नेताजी शीघ्र प्रकट हों

दीर्घजीवी हों

श्रीमान कमान्डर महोदय, आजाद हिन्द वालन्टियर

शाखा.....अ० भा० सुभाषवादी जनता

आपके यहाँ माननीय महामन्त्री महोदय का भेजा हुआ कार्यक्रम मिल गया होगा। मुझे विश्वास है आप उसमें पूर्णरूप से योगदान करेंगे। मैं आपको कुछ बैज भेज रहा हूँ। आप उनको कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ३० जनवरी १९६८ तक प्रयोग करायें।

साथियों में उत्साह व लगन बढ़ायें।

नेताजी के उद्देश्य शीघ्र ही पूरे हों।

जयहिन्द

सबदीय

(विश्वबान्धव तिवारी)

प्रान्तीय कमान्डर

आजाद हिन्द वालन्टियर उ० प्र०

तिवारी नगर, लखनऊ-४



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

Dy. No. 42 & 497-0/68.

(20)

1253

7/2

May be transferred to...the Ministry of.....  
External Affairs, for disposal.

5.2.68

*[Signature]*

Deputy Secretary to the President.

Ministry of External Affairs.

President's Sectt. u/o. No. 583-0/68 dated 6/2/68

S.P.-6A

EA 20

✓ JS(EA)

✓ Attach (EA)

2293

6/2

✓ An 3  
Cul 7/2



एकता !

विश्वास !!

बलिदान !!!

हरियाणा आजाद हिन्द फौज संस्था

मौहल्ला चुनी पुरा, रोहतक (पंजाब)

दिनांक 23-1-68

913



JAI NETAJI

102  
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT  
Dy. No. 492-0/68  
Date 5-2-68  
सेवा में

The President of India,  
New Delhi.

The 72nd birthday of NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE was celebrated under the presidency of Capt. Mehtab Singh INA in the Saini High School Presises on 23-1-68.

2. It was unanimously resolved that It is not believed by a large section of Indian Public inspite of the report of Shah Nawaz Committee that NEATJI died in the plane-crash. It is therefore, requested to the Government of India that a fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa may be instituted with a view to finally resolve all mystries about disappearance of NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

3. That 23rd of January be declared a Gazetted Holiday.

342 2/11

( Udai Singh Dangri )  
General Secretary,

Copies to:-

1. The Vice President of India New Delhi.
2. The Prime Minister of India New Delhi.
3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha New Delhi.

30  
3/2  
5/2



DR. C.C. CHATTERJI  
(Regd. No. 216 UP)  
Specialist in  
Chronic Diseases

41/133 KALI NIWAS  
NARHI  
LUCKNOW-1  
December 30, 1967

To

His Excellency,  
Janab Zakir Husain Saheb,  
President,  
Republic of India,  
New Delhi.

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT  
Ly. No. 497-0/68  
Date 5.2.68

Your Excellency,

I feel it to be an eternal urge and a bounden duty to place before your exalted self the enclosed copies of a circular letter and an informative leaflet which have also been delivered to each Member of Parliament and high dignitary in India and abroad.

Three hundred and fifty Hon'ble Members of Parliament have appealed to your Excellency for a fresh enquiry regarding the death mystery of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, in Formosa. Shahnawaz Committee had no doubt inferred the death of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in the plane crash but this was all based on absolutely circumstantial evidences and hearsay. No direct and positive proof was available which fact was also pointed out by late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Hon'ble Mr. Shahnawaz Khan himself had conscientiously given his remark to this effect, in his report. He wished to visit Formosa for collecting direct and positive proofs but somehow-or-other he could not do so. This aspect in itself, in our opinion, is a substantial ground on which a fresh enquiry in this regard could not be irrational, morally or legally.

From the reports in their records the Americans seem to have been baffled in this respect, after the publication of Shahnawaz Committee Report. The Russian as well as some well known Indian revolutionaries, still in exile, and who in fact were instrumental in saving the life of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, were stumped, when after Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's re-entry into India in 1955, they heard about the Shahnawaz Committee Report and the acknowledgement of his death in this report. Many high officials who had to carry out orders regarding the Shoulmari Ashram wonder, why fresh enquiry is being persistently opposed.

Through a letter received from Late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, it is apparent that this matter is in the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs. Probably a top secret and confidential.

Under the circumstances, will you as the first citizen of India, very kindly enquire from Mrs. Vijai Laxmi Pandit and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if they have any particular objection, against institution of such an enquiry, confided to them by Late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If there is no such objection, the consensus of opinion of our Parliament is now before your Excellency and we await the decision of an exalted personage whose words, whose gesture, whose thoughts, whose every decision and signature goes into the pages of History.

Khuda Hafiz, ID mubarak,  
With kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sd. C.C. Chatterji 1/1/68

NB: Not only that the country has been cheated in this matter put the Parliament and the Congressmen have all been treacherously misguided. How many Indians are there, who will be able to imagine this monstrous conspiracy, diabolical plot.



RECD. WITHOUT  
CONTENTS WRAPPER  
6  
FORM R L J. NP.

R.L.O.  
नागपूर  
NAGPUR  
31-1-68  
B



(21)

(104)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy 4142/68(R)  
PUC

This is the concern of E.A. Ministry  
to whom these papers may be transferred.

Kat  
2-5-68

Handlmann

Ministry DE-A

3-5-65

D 4142/68 4/5/68  
M.H.A. U.O. No. ... Pol. II. ...

EADN  
4/5

770520  
4/5

US (CIA)  
AW  
4/5  
6/5

Rothmann  
6/5/68

5714 1/1/68  
6/5



SV9LH25768  
msd  
100  
(156)

From  
Shri Bhaskar Balu Patil (Teacher)  
A.F.School  
Grant Road  
Bombay 7

Says that he read in Navshakti of 18th Feb.  
1968 to the effect that Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
was still alive. Since Indian citizens are anxious  
to know his whereabouts, he requests that Central  
Govt may reconsider the matter and announce final  
decision.



(105)

poll 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI.

Forwarded to the Ministry of Home  
Affairs, New Delhi, for disposal.

The communication has not been  
acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi;

1 - MAY 1963

S.B. No. ....

*[Signature]*  
for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. O.O.

No. **5092 Hc 5768** date

W / 1/5

*2.21/62/68 Poll. 4*  
*275/68*



मान० पंतप्रधान

‘भारतीय संघ-राज्य वेहली.’

१९७८-७९ फेब्रु १९६८ रोजी ‘नवजाति’ महाराष्ट्राच्या या वर्तमानपत्रांत प्रसिद्ध झालेली बातमी.

‘नेहाजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस’ श्रौटिमार आश्रमांत अध्याप साधुवेषांत जिवंत आहेत. पं. नेहरूंच्या अंत्ययात्रेस ते जातीने हजर होते असे प्रसिद्ध झाले आहे. गुप्तहेर खात्याचा रिपोर्ट लोकसभेपुढे ठेवावा असे त्यांत म्हणले आहे.

आम्हां भारतीय जनतेच्या तीव्र जिज्ञासा थापुन उफाळून येतात. अशा नेत्याचे दर्शन मिळावे असे वाटू लागते.

कृपया, भारतीय लोकसभा, केंद्रीय माहितीमंडळ, केंद्रीय गृहखाते, यावर (विनयावर) कायमचा निर्णय घेईल ही तीव्र इच्छा.

आ. भारतीय  
भास्कर पाटील.



पत्ता:-

भास्कर बाबू पाटील (शिबिक)

गैरसेड अ.प्र. शाखा

मुं. ७.

पोस्ट कार्ड  
POST CARD

साथ का कार्ड जवाब के लिए  
THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER

केवल पता  
ADDRESS ONLY



मान० पंतप्रधान, इंदिरा गांधी

~~पार्लमेंट हाऊस~~

नवी दिल्ली

NEW DELHI



Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. 3488/68 (R)  
PUC

In the enclosure to the PUC a request is made to the Prime Minister for having a fresh inquiry into Netaji Bose's death. This subject is the concern of the Ministry of External Affairs to whom these papers may be transferred for disposal.

18-4-68

19/4/68

USPT

Ministry of E. A.

M.H.A.U.D.No. 3488/68-Poll II

18/4/68

9.5145-EAD/68

23/4

EAD

21/4

6799-20/4

21/4

USPT

18/4/68

18/4

23/4

23/4



3488/68 Vol II

1574/68 (108)

Government of India  
Prime Minister's Secretariat  
New Delhi.

Forwarded to the Ministry of  
Home Affairs, New Delhi, for  
disposal.

The communication has been/  
not been acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi  
11 APR 1968

for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Secretariat U.O.

No. 4481/14 (2) 68 dated \_\_\_\_\_

Gm W  
11/4

8 APR 1968



श्री मती, ५५ हा १५/५/६८

हुन्दाजी। कुछ दिन पहले एक खत आप  
के पास भेजा गया मगर इसका जातकारी आप ने  
नहीं किया। इस न तो जवाब ही दिया। आप से  
नेताजी के बारे में खबरें जानने की इच्छा  
व्यक्ति द्वारा खत आप मगर कोई जवाब नहीं  
कराई गया। क्या आप को वह दिन याद नहीं है  
जब श्री डीकापुक्रम (नेताजी) के दर्शन मात्र से ही  
नेहरू जी मुस्किने लगे जैसा कि आपने उन्हे  
भा. २ भा. २ भा. (भुवनेश्वर काग्रेस १६/६३)

क्या आप को वह दिन याद नहीं जब तबंगी जी की  
शाला शिवा का पक्ष बी. १२ का २ मिनट पर  
२४-५-६४ को एक स-प्राणी पुष्प प्राता भिक्षा  
करने गया था। उसी विशेष चार्ज ने आप को  
सा-लता और कार्यालय दिया था और कहा था  
कि जब बार-बार शब्द या भी किन्हीं हैं उसमें एक बिंदु  
लगती है। उसे देख लेंगे और आप ने वं मायम हो गए  
आप नहीं चाहती है कि उसके बारे में कोई  
जाने कराई जान सके कि संप्रदाय जाति इतने  
बन्धु भूत पूर्ण संप्रदाय के सदस्य आप को आपने  
इन्कार को दिया था। अगर आप ने कराई  
गई तो इन सभी लक्षण कुछ हद तक



शास्त्र तो जकर रह सक्ते थे परन्तु अधिकांश  
 दल तो जानते थे कि आप के कदम मे भी नैराश्री की  
 प्राप्ति हुई होगी मगर कुछ लालचों के लिए आप मे  
 कुछ श्रम रही है। जनाब अल्प देना। हमें आप  
 के जमाना का इन्तजार करेगी। हमें आप  
 से कि आप मेरी बात पर जकर ध्यान देती  
 इतरातां न देते हैं देना।  
 श्री अमरुत भारत नैराश्री (आगत कार्य)  
 लक्ष्मी नारायण - लोरी

**पोस्ट कार्ड**  
**POST CARD**  
 साधारण फाई जवाब के लिए  
 THE ABOVE CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE REVERSE  
 केवल पत्र  
 ADDRESS ONLY

India Gandhi  
 Prime Minister's House  
 New Delhi  
 23-3-68





O.T.C.

Telegram

SECRET

CCB No.10347

From: Indembassy Tokyo.  
To: Foreign New Delhi.

DTG AUGUST 061230  
DTR AUGUST 061650  
Year 1968

IMMEDIATE

8.12216. EAD/68  
24.4.968

No.159.

Secretary I from Ambassador.

Memorial meeting commemorating death of NETAJI BOSE being organised on 18th August at Renkoji Temple Tokyo, where his ashes are enshrined, under apparently newly constituted Bose Memorial Service Committee of which Chairman is former Prime Minister KISHI and members include General TOJO's widow, SUZUKI former President of war time Great East Asia Agency (co-prosperity sphere) / an extreme LDP right wing former Justice and Finance Minister and member of Diet. While inviting me to ceremony organisers have pointedly referred to delay in taking back NETAJI's ashes to India.

As similar memorial meeting never held before and references are likely to be made in meeting to delay on Indian Government's part in taking back NETAJI's ashes to India kindly instruct whether I should attend meeting or excuse myself and send representative instead. Composition of committee indicates meeting might be part of Japanese movement to rehabilitate Japan's war time image in Asia.

PRIME MINISTER : SECY TO PM : DIR PM'S SECTT : MIN OF STATE :  
DY MIN : FS : SECY EAI : SECY EAIL : ADDL SECY : JS PP : JS P :  
JS XPL : DIR XP : DIR EA : DS EA : ATTACHE NGO(2) : CABINET  
SECY (2).

VAZIRANI/21  
6.8.1968

SUPERINTENDENT CCB.

SECRET

Discussed with Director (EA.) The matter has to be referred to Cabinet Office on Foreign Affairs. The note below was submitted to Secy-I, with copy to Secy. to P.M. H. await receipt of a decision in the matter.

Encl.

Rahman  
8/8/68



(24)

SECRET/IMMEDIATE

112

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
----

Sub: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes  
at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose died in an aircrash on 18th August, 1945 at Taihoku airfield in Formosa. Some doubts were expressed in regard to his death and in response to a demand from a section of the public, the Government of India set up an Enquiry Committee in April, 1956. The Committee consisted of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose and Shri S.N. Maitra and a report was submitted by the Committee signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra in September, 1956. The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Committee was that Netaji had in fact met his death as a result of an aircrash. Government accepted the findings of the Committee when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid copy of a report on the Table of the House on September 11, 1956.

2. Netaji's body was cremated at the Taihoku Crematorium on the 20th August, 1945. The ashes were collected and temporarily kept in the Nishi (West) Honganji Temple in that city until the 7th September, 1945, when they were flown to Tokyo. The Shah Nawaz Committee had recommended that the ashes should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected for them. This recommendation was discussed by the Cabinet on 9.9.1956 and it was then agreed that "the question of bringing over the Netaji's ashes to India might be left for future consideration".

3. Late Prime Minister Nehru while laying the Netaji Enquiry Committee Report in the Rajya Sabha said as follows:

"They (Enquiry Committee) make a recommendation about these ashes, that they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial

Mr. A. V.  
9.8.68



(113)

SECRET

- 2 -

erected. So far as the latter part is concerned, the Government do not propose, at this stage, to take any action. This is a matter in which, primarily, the family of Netaji is concerned, and it is with their consultation and goodwill that any step should be taken. I am not prepared to say that it is entirely a family or domestic matter. It is a national matter. Nevertheless, the family is concerned."

4. There is a body of opinion in India which still continues to doubt the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In view of this, Government have been reluctant to bring the ashes of Netaji to India as that would raise a controversy and may offend the family of Netaji. This has been explained to Parliament on numerous occasions.

5. Our Ambassador has telegraphed that a memorial meeting commemorating the death of Netaji is being organised on 18th August at Renkdaji Temple, Tokyo. The Ambassador has been invited to the function and he anticipates that references are likely to be made at the meeting in regard to Government's reluctance to bring back Netaji's ashes. In 1955, the first memorial meeting was held to which our Ambassador had been invited and late P.M. Nehru had agreed to our participation. It will, therefore, be desirable that our Ambassador attends the forthcoming memorial meeting as otherwise it may be misconstrued as lack of respect for Netaji's memory. If the occasion arises, our Ambassador should even explain Government's difficulties in bringing back Netaji's ashes with due honour etc.

...2



114  
SECRET

- 3 -

6. We were earlier, this year, approached by the Japanese Government through their Embassy here to bring back the ashes and had explained the position to them. They were not aware of the fact that we were paying Rs.5,000/- per annum for the upkeep of Netaji's ashes to the Head Priest of the Renkoji temple. The Japanese Government seemed to have appreciated our difficulties and were satisfied with the arrangements we had made.

7. Only recently some 350 Members of Parliament asked for a fresh enquiry to establish whether Netaji in fact died in 1945. As such considerable doubt continues to exist and it is perhaps not advisable, for the present, to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

( Manjit Singh )  
Director (EA)  
7.8.1968.



24-(A)

SECRET/IMMEDIATE

(115)

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
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Sub: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes  
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"They (Enquiry Committee) make a recommendation about these ashes, that they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial



- 2 -

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SECRET

- 3 -

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( Manjit Singh )  
Director (EA)  
7.8.1968.



(24-B)

SECRET/IMMEDIATE

(118)

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
----

Sub: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes  
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- 2 -

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( Manjit Singh )  
Director (EA)  
7.8.1968.



(25)  
O.T.C.

T-150/PS(LEA)/68  
585-USEA/68  
(121)

Telegram

SECRET

CCB NO.7046. 7/8

From: Foreign New Delhi  
To : Indembassy Tokyo

DTG AUGUST 081530

DTT AUGUST 081710

Year 1968.

MCS T IMMEDIATE

NO.24719.

Ambassador from Secretary I.

August 6.

Your telegram No.159/Matter was discussed in Foreign Affairs Committee of Cabinet yesterday. In 1959 when the first memorial meeting was held our Ambassador was invited and we had agreed to our participation. You should therefore attend the meeting. As you know Government have accepted the findings of the SHAHNAWAZ Committee report which was laid on table of House on September 11,1956.

2. You should however persuade organisers of meeting not to raise controversies in the meeting itself. If necessary you may explain to them what late Prime Minister NEHRU said while laying NETAJI Enquiry Committee Report in Rajya Sabha: "Enquiry Committee make a recommendation about these ashes/they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected. So far as the latter part is concerned Government do not propose at this stage to take any action. This is a matter in which primarily the family of NETAJI is concerned, and it is with their consultation and goodwill that any step should be taken."

3. As you know there is a body of opinion in India which still continues to doubt the death of NETAJI. In view of this Government have been reluctant to bring his ashes as that would raise a controversy and may offend the family of NETAJI. If necessary you can explain this to the organisers of meeting and persuade them not to raise this matter in the meeting. We shall of course continue to pay Rs 5000 per annum for the upkeep of NETAJI's ashes to the Head Priest of Renkoji temple. This matter had been explained to the Japanese Government through their Embassy and they seem to appreciate our difficulty and are satisfied with the arrangements made.

PRIME MINISTER: SECY TO PM: DIR PM'S SECTT: MINISTER OF STATE:  
DY MIN: FS: SECY EAI: SECY EAI: ADOL SECY: JSPP: JSP: JS XPL:  
DIR XP: DIR EA: DS EA: ATT NGO(2): CABINET SECY(2).

JCB/21.  
9.8.68.

7/8  
SUPERINTENDENT CCB.

SECRET





**SECRET**

No. 131-Amb/68

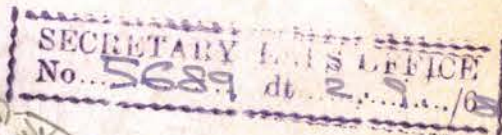
Subject: Removal of the ashes of Netaji Bose to India.

August 23rd, 1968.

12249

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My dear Secretary,

Please refer to your telegram No. 24719 dated the 8th August, 1968, about my attending the memorial meeting held at Renkoji Temple on the anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. I attended the meeting on the 18th August, 1968. Former Prime Minister Kishi could not himself come but his address was read on his behalf by Mr. Seizo Arise (formerly Lt. General of the Imperial Japanese Army and Chief of Operations of the Army during the Second World War). I am enclosing a translation of the speech.

2. Apart from myself, Mr. Shuji Kurauchi, Parliamentary Vice Minister of the Foreign Office, and widows of the following ex-Japanese Imperial Army Generals also paid homage to Netaji by burning incense:

1. Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, widow of former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.
2. Mrs. Kanui Kimura.
3. Mrs. Sumi Kawabi.

3. The memorial meeting was attended almost entirely by old people, who were connected with Netaji during the Second World War. Our apprehension that the meeting might be the beginning of an attempt to white wash Japanese activities in South-East Asia during the last War did not materialise. It was a meeting organised by elderly people to do honour to Netaji and to set up a Committee to build a memorial to Netaji in Japan or to take care of his ashes until they are taken back to India. An organisation, provisionally named as the Subhas Chandra Bose Committee, has been set up with the following office bearers:

Chairman: Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, former Prime Minister and elder brother of Prime Minister Sato.



- Deputy Chairmen: 1. Mr. Saburo Isoda, ex-General of the Imperial Japanese Army during Second World War.
2. Mr. Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma during the Second World War.
3. Mr. Suzuo Hachiya, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provisional Azad Hind Government during the Second World War.
4. Mrs. Kikuko Emori, President of the Subhas Chandra Bose Academy, Tokyo.

Executive Director, Mr. Daisuke Takaoka, Vice President of the India-Japan Association and Japanese Political Adviser to Netaji Bose during the Second World War.

4. Mr. Takaoka called on me today and conveyed to me the request of the Committee about Netaji's ashes. I talked to him at length, explaining the Government of India's difficulties in taking back Netaji's ashes at present, in view of the unfortunate controversy which might be raised because of some members of Netaji's family still not accepting the fact of his death. I have requested the Committee to continue to look after the ashes of Netaji in Japan with the same respect which has been shown to them so far, until the Government of India can take them back to India. I have also told him that I am requesting my Government to keep this matter under constant examination. I enclose a copy of my note of conversation with Mr. Takaoka.

....

5. All the members of the Subhas Chandra Bose Committee are elderly persons and they are anxious to redeem their duty of showing respect to his ashes before they die. There will, obviously, be continued pressure on us, therefore, to take back the ashes early. I would suggest that after the mid-term elections in West Bengal have been completed in November, 1968, efforts should be made to obtain the understanding of the remaining few members of the Bose family - who are still not willing to accept the fact of Netaji's death - to allow



(127)

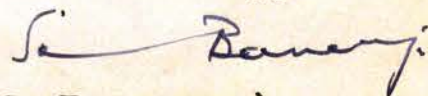
SECRET

-3-

Netaji's ashes to be brought back with dignity and honour, without any controversy being raised by them. Plans for building a suitable memorial for enshrining the ashes in India should be drawn up and the ashes should be taken back with every mark of honour, as the event will catch the imagination not only of people in India but would be noted with great interest in Japan.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



(S. K. Banerji)

Shri T. N. Kaul,  
Secretary I,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Encls: 2.



(125)

Memorial address to the spirit of Mr. Subhas Chandra  
Bose at his memorial services - August 18th, 1968.

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By Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Chairman, Memorial Service  
Committee for the late Mr. Subhas Chandra  
Bose.

I have the privilege of delivering words of tribute  
to the memories of the late Subhas Chandra Bose at his  
Memorial Service today.

During the Second World War, the Netaji, then taking  
refuge in Germany, left that country aboard a German submarine,  
transferred to a Japanese submarine on the Indian Ocean and  
secretly entered into Japan. As opportunity presented itself,  
he became the Supreme Commander of the Independence Army of  
India. By a full scale cooperation of the Imperial Japanese  
Armed Forces, he placed himself at the top of his armed forces  
and led his army into East India via Burma. He crossed the  
border between India and Burma in the Alakan Range; he  
attempted to obtain full cooperation of his comrades inside  
India. The battle proved a failure and the Second World War  
came to an end.

The Netaji subsequently disbanded his army while he  
himself tried to fly into Japan to be prepared for another  
opportunity. On August 18, 1945, however, he suffered  
fatal injuries as a result of a plane crash at Matsuyama Air  
Port in Formosa; he died a few hours afterwards.

I can well imagine how he felt when his attempt proved  
a failure. Heart rending is the word, indeed.

No other man could surpass him in the supreme tactical  
ability, shrewdness in grasping opportunities for military  
actions; and, whose spirit proved to be more ardent than his  
in determination and desire to win independence for his  
motherland ?



Today, the Netaji's ardent desire has been materialised. India has gained independence and has since been growing, developing to be one of the world's largest country. The independence of India ~~ix~~ carries a particular significance to Japan when we note that the friendly relations between the two countries have been more and more cemented. I believe the gallant spirit of Mr. Bose may be observing all these things with a particular pleasure.

The Netaji's precious remains have been resting in peace at this temple, Renko-ji, since 18 September, 1945. The Netaji's friends in Japan have organised Subhas Chandra Bose Academy and have been observing memorial services each year on his birthday and on his death-day. In October, 1957, the then Prime Minister Nehru visited the temple to pay homage to the memories of the gallant soul. President Prasad did the same in October the next year; and on 30 July this year Mr. Nijalingappa, President of the Congress took out of his heavily packed schedule to visit this temple for the same purpose.

The fact that the ultimate settlement of the matter (return of his remains to India has been held pending still between the authorities of the two Governments is a sorrowful matter to all the people concerned.

It is my desire and of everybody who admires the great personality to obtain the cooperation of more and more people for the expeditious solution of the matter (return of his remains to India, so as to endorse our respect to the great hero and to promote even further the amity between the two nations.



(127)

Mr. Takaoka, Vice President of the India-Japan Association, called on me, at his own request, this morning. He conveyed the thanks of the recently set up Netaji Memorial Committee for my attending the death anniversary ceremony of Netaji at the Renkoji Temple on August 18th. He told me that all the Japanese personages who worked for Netaji and knew him during the Second World War are getting old and some are already dead. They are anxious that the ashes of this great man should either be taken back to India or a suitable memorial erected in Japan, while they are still alive. It is with this objective that the Netaji Memorial Committee (which is its provisional name) has recently been set up, with former Prime Minister Kishi as Chairman and the following four as Vice Chairmen:

1. Mr. Saburo Isoda (ex-Army General)
2. Mr. Renzo Sawada (ex-Ambassador to Burma)
3. Mrs. Kikuko Emori, President of the Subhas Chandra Bose Academy, Tokyo.
4. Mr. Suzuo Hachiya (Minister of Japan to Azad Hind Government).

Mr. Daisuke Takaoka would be acting as the Executive Director of this Committee.

2. Mr. Takaoka expressed the hope that the Government of India would arrange to take back the ashes of Netaji with due honour very soon. I explained to Mr. Takaoka in detail the difficulties of the Government of India. While the Government of India are anxious to take back the ashes with due honour, as stated by late Prime Minister Nehru in Parliament in 1956 when presenting the report of the Committee set up to investigate



Netaji's death, some members of Netaji's family have not yet publicly accepted the fact of his death. The return of the ashes to India, until the members of his family have accepted his death, may, therefore, lead to a very unfortunate public controversy in India which, in the Government of India's view, must be avoided. Mr. Takaoka mentioned that at the Netaji Memorial Institute in Calcutta many articles in Netaji's personal use are displayed, thereby indicating that Netaji was no longer alive. I told Mr. Takaoka that as late as last year, an attempt was made in the Indian Parliament to move a resolution for setting up a fresh committee to enquire into Netaji's death. The Government had turned down this request, stating that the Committee set up earlier had fully gone into all circumstances relating to Netaji's death by visiting Japan, Taiwan and all other relevant places.

3. Mr. Takaoka then said that General Fujiwara, who visited India last year with Netaji's sword, had received an impression that some sections of Congress men are not anxious to have the remains of Netaji taken back to India. I told him that people might speak in different voices within a large party, such as the Congress - as do members of the LDP (I specifically mentioned the view projected by Mr. Utsunomia, an LDP member of the Diet, who urges a policy towards China which is certainly not accepted by Prime Minister Sato or his Government). I pointed out that Netaji's sword was formally received by the President of India in the Dewan-e-Khas of the Red Fort in Delhi in the presence of the Prime Minister. I further pointed out that Congress President Shri Nijalingappa, during his visit to Japan last month, had paid his respects to the ashes of



8  
(129)

Netaji at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo and on his return, has publicly stated in India that the ashes should be brought back to India. Mr. Takaoka was anxious that the actions of the Netaji Memorial Committee in Japan might not give rise to any controversy or ill feeling between Japan and India. I told him that while in any democratic country - such as India and Japan - no one could be prevented from expressing his views, the Government of India remained anxious to get back the ashes of Netaji, with due honour, at the earliest possible moment when this could be done without raising controversy over such a great hero as Netaji is in India. It is hoped that the remaining members of Netaji's family would accept the fact of his death. As soon as this happens, the Government of India would take action to take back the ashes to India.

4. In the meanwhile, I told him, we would be grateful if the ashes, which have been so well taken care of in Japan for the last 23 years, could continue to be kept in Japan. I hoped that the Netaji Memorial Committee will do this.

5. On my part, I added, I would ask the Government of India to keep this question under constant examination, so that Netaji's ashes may be taken back to India at the earliest possible moment when this can be done without raising any controversy.

6. In conclusion, I requested Mr. Takaoka to keep us in touch with the activities of the Netaji Memorial Committee.

*S. K. Banerji*

(S. K. Banerji)  
23.8.68.



Manjit Singh,  
Director(EA)

SECRET

(27)

(130)

No.4960-DEA/68

Sept.2, 1968.

Sub: Removal of the ashes of  
Netaji Bose to India.

My dear Ambassador,

Thank you for your letter  
No.131-Amb/68 dated the 23rd  
August, 1968, regarding the above  
mentioned subject.

2. We have noted the recomm-  
endation made in para 5 of your  
letter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

( Manjit Singh )

Shri S.K. Banerji,  
Ambassador of India,  
Tokyo.

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SECRET

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C/551/2/68/JP

12th Sep., 68

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:-Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes  
at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

13/9  
Sno(25)  
P 121/C  
The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 131-Amb/68, dated the 23rd August, 1968, together with enclosures, from the Ambassador of India, Tokyo, addressed to Secretary (EA-I) in this Ministry, on the subject mentioned above. A copy of this Ministry's telegram No. 24719, dated the 8th August, 1968, referred to therein, is also enclosed.

2. The suggestion made by the Ambassador in his letter dated the 23rd August, 1968, that efforts should be made to obtain the understanding of those members of the Bose family, who are still not willing to accept the fact of Netaji's death, with a view to transferring to India Netaji's ashes lying in the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo and building of a suitable memorial, concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs and they are requested to take appropriate action in the matter.

9/c  
(Manjit Singh)  
Director (EA)

The Ministry of Home Affairs,  
(For Shri K.R. Prabhu, J.S.),  
New Delhi.

Encls: Two.

See P15216/role  
240 at sno (37)



29

Dy. No. 5719 Dir (EA) 6 8  
dated the 4/10

132

**SECRET/IMMEDIATE**

13676-500/68  
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Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

Copy of sno (24) auto

01904/MS/68

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Mr. AW  
7.10.68

MS has seen  
depts  
29/9

Dir (EA)

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4/10

**Sub: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes  
at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo**

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose died in an aircrash on 18th August, 1945 at Taihoku airfield in Formosa. Some doubts were expressed in regard to his death and in response to a demand from a section of the public, the Government of India set up an Enquiry Committee in April 1956. The Committee consisted of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose and Shri S.N. Maitra and a report was submitted by the Committee signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra in September 1956. The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Committee was that Netaji had in fact met his death as a result of an aircrash. Government accepted the findings of the Committee when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid copy of a report on the Table of the House on September 11, 1956.

2. Netaji's body was cremated at the Taihoku Crematorium on the 20th August, 1945. The ashes were collected and temporarily kept in the Nishi (West) Honganji Temple in that city until the 7th September, 1945, when they were flown to Tokyo. The Shah Nawaz Committee had recommended that the ashes should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected for them. This recommendation was discussed by the Cabinet on 9.9.1956 and it was then agreed that "the question of bringing over the Netaji's ashes to India might be left for future consideration".

3. Late Prime Minister Nehru while laying the Netaji Enquiry Committee Report in the Rajya Sabha said as follows:

"They (Enquiry Committee) make a recommendation about these ashes, that they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial



erected. So far as the latter part is concerned, the Government do not propose, at this stage, to take any action. This is a matter in which, primarily, the family of Netaji is concerned, and it is with their consultation and goodwill that any step should be taken. I am not prepared to say that it is entirely a family or domestic matter. It is a national matter. Nevertheless, the family is concerned."

India

4. There is a body of opinion in which still continues to doubt the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In view of this, Government have been reluctant to bring the ashes of Netaji to India as that would raise a controversy and may offend the family of Netaji. This has been explained to Parliament on numerous occasions.

5. Our Ambassador has telegraphed that a memorial meeting commemorating the death of Netaji is being organised on 18th August at Renkoji Temple, Tokyo. The Ambassador has been invited to the function and he anticipates that references are likely to be made at the meeting in regard to Government's reluctance to bring back Netaji's ashes. In 1955, the first memorial meeting was held to which our Ambassador had been invited and late P.M. Nehru had agreed to our participation. It will, therefore, be desirable that our Ambassador attends the forthcoming memorial meeting as otherwise it may be misconstrued as lack of respect for Netaji's memory. If the occasion arises, our Ambassador should even explain Government's difficulties in bringing back Netaji's ashes with due honour etc.



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SECRET

-3-

6. We were earlier, this year, approached by the Japanese Government through their Embassy here to bring back the ashes and had explained the position to them. They were not aware of the fact that we were paying Rs. 5,000/- per annum for the upkeep of Netaji's ashes to the Head Priest of the Renkoji temple. The Japanese Government seemed to have appreciated our difficulties and were satisfied with the arrangements we had made.

7. Only recently some 350 Members of Parliament asked for a fresh enquiry to establish whether Netaji in fact died in 1945. As such considerable doubt continues to exist and it is perhaps not advisable, for the present, to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

*Manjit Singh*  
( Manjit Singh )  
Director (EA)  
7.8.1968



55/12/68  
SAD (30)  
No. 29/6/68-Poll. II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत सरकार

13141-EMD/68  
135  
23/9  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

गृह मन्त्रालय।

New Delhi-11,

the

23 Sept., 1968.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Bhadra, 1890.

कार्यालय-ज्ञापन।

US(EA)  
SUB:-

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Representa-  
tions about the findings of the Inquiry  
Committee on the death of -  
.....

2 file, H.  
24/9/68  
The undersigned is directed to forward  
herewith for disposal letters dated 21st August,  
and 3rd September, 1968 from Shri Samar Roy on the  
subject noted above.

Sd/-A. DHAR

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

To

14/10/5-24/9/68  
21/9  
The Ministry of External Affairs,  
(East Asia Division),  
New Delhi.

AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE....

(S. L. SENGAL)

Section Officer,

Ministry of Home Affairs.

EAD  
21/9



126  
प्रधान मन्त्री जो,

पृ. 1 सफदर जग,

नई दिल्ली

English  
Translation  
at P114/c

सेवा में निवेदन है कि भारत को आजाद हुए बीस साल होंगे बीस सालों के बन्दर हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने कितनी तरक्की की यह आप और भारत की जनता अच्छी तरह से जानती है। प्रधान मन्त्री श्री जवाहर लाल जो यह कहा करते थे कि हम उस दिन सही मानों में आजाद होंगे जब हमारी जनता सुशहाल होगी और गरीबी का नाम व निशान न होगा कांग्रेस सरकार आज तक न तो गरीबी मीटा सकी और न गरीबों का आशु पाँख सकी।

इन बीस सालों के बन्दर हमारी सरकार ने जो कुछ भी किया बुरा या मला इस को तो हम अपनी भाग्य के ऊपर झोड़ सकते हैं।

पर एक जटिल मसला आप और जनता के सम सामने है वह है नेता जी सुभास चन्द्र बोस। कुछ लोगों का मत है कि नेता जी जिवित है कुछ लोगों का मत है कि नेता जी की मृत्यु हवाई दुर्घटना में होगी और हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार तो शाहनवाज जांच कमेटी की मानती है जनता माने या न माने कांग्रेस सरकार और उनके मानने वाले तो मानती फिर यह कैसा लोकतन्त्र है मुझे आज तक मालूम न हो सका तत्काल लोक तन्त्र क्या इसी को कहते हैं।

अभी हाल के कुछ साल पहले मैंने उत्तम चन्द्र मलहोत्रा का एक तस्वीरों पर राम लीला के मैदान नई दिल्ली में सुनी उस तस्वीर में मलहोत्रा जी चीख चीख कर जनता से कह रहे थे कि शालिग्रामी के बाबा शाखा नन्द नेता जी ही हैं और नेता जी जल्द प्रकट होंगे। यह कह कर न जाने कितने के लोगों से चन्दा वसूल क्या पार मलहोत्रा जी नेता जी जाने से अशर्मथ रहे आज जनता का पैसा भी मलहोत्रा हजम कर गये और हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार यह सब देखती रही उत्तम चन्द्र मलहोत्रा नेता जी के कहाने बल जनता लुटती रही।

एक महान नेता बर्फ जिस ने अपना सब कुछ देश पर निष्ठावर कर दिया उसका आज हमारे संसद में एक तस्वीर भी नहीं।

यह कौन सा कारण है जिसको वजह से कांग्रेस सम्म सरकार नेता जी की तस्वीर संसद में लगाने अस्मर्थ हैं।

क्या रकीजी मंदिर (जापान) में नेता जी की मस्मी रखी है।  
क्या वह मस्मी जानवर का है।

क्या अभी हाल में आप को 350 संसद सदस्य ने एक मेमोरिअम पेश



क्या था । क्या आपने उस मेमोरिडम को सुने से इनकार कर दिया । ऐसा  
कैसे क्यों ।

मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन चन्द सवालों का जवाब मुझे  
कृपा जल्द से जल्द दें । मैं आप का आजन्म यहशान मन्द रहूँगा ।

जय हिन्द

प्रार्थी

समर राय

21-8-68

पता समर राय

मारफत जी राय

533 गान्धी नगर,

दिल्ली-31 ।



सेवा में,

श्रीमति प्रधान मन्त्री जी

शफदर जां, नई दिल्ली ।

-8-8- 3-9-68

श्रीमति प्रधान मन्त्री जी

वै हिन्द ,

मैं पूर्व सम्यता के साथ वापसे (विनय पूर्वक ) प्रार्थना करता हूँ

कि मैंने ता० 19-8-68 को वापसे प्रार्थना किया था कि वाप नेता जी की जिवित या मृत्यु के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करे मगर वापका फैसला मुझे और जनता को इन बीस सालों तक न मिला । प्रधान मन्त्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है एक बार कहा था कि नेता जी की मृत्यु जाच जरूर की गई मगर कोई ठोस प्रमाण न मिला इस कारण कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता ।

अथ: मैं वाप से विनय पूर्वक एक भारतीय नागरिक और भारत की जनता की तरफ से यह मांग करता है कि वाप इन चन्द प्रश्नों का जो उचित हो कृपया उत्तर दे एक सप्ताह तक यानी 10-9-68 तक देने का कष्ट करें वगर वापका उत्तर 10-9-68 तक न मिला तो मैं और भारत की जनता यह बन्दाजा लगायेगी कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जिवित है । और हमारी सरकार उन्हें जनता के सामने लाने में किसी भी कारण से अशमर्थ है ।

वापका शुभ चिन्तक समर

४०- समर राय

तीन सितम्बर उन्नीस सौ बरसठ । 3-9-68

पता समर राय

मारफत जी राय ई 5122 कृष्ण कृष्ण नगर

दिल्ली-31 ।

English translation  
at pp 141-142



English translation of P. 1424c

- 1- क्या शाहनवाज़ जहाँ घटना स्थल पर गये थे ।
- 2- क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार ने नेता जी को युद्ध अपराधी घोषित क्या का क्या नेता जी इसी कारण से गुप्त वास कर रहे हैं ।
- 3- क्या शौलमारो कुच विहार का बाबा शाखा नन्द नेता जी है ।
- 4- अगर शौलमारो के बाबा नेता जी नहीं है तो भारत सरकार बाबा शाखा नन्द को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं करती ।
- 5- क्या आज तक भारत सरकार ने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश कि बाबा शाखा नन्द कौन है ।
- 6- क्या जापान के रकोजो मन्दिर में नेता जी की मस्ती रखी है ।
- 7- क्या वह मस्ती विशेषज्ञों की राय में जानवर का है ।
- 8- क्या नेता जी की मृत्यु का दुवारा जाच कमीशन गठित की जायगी जैसा की भारत की जनता चाहती है ।
- 9- क्या अभी कुछ दिनों पहले हमारे 350 पारलियामेंट मेम्बरों ने बाप की नेता जी के बारे में मेमोरैण्डम दिया था ।
- 10- क्या उस बहुमत प्राप्त मेमोरैण्डम की बाप ने पहल की अनुमति नहीं दी ।
- 11- क्या लोक सन्त्र में इस तरह बहुमत को ठुकरा दिया जा सकता है क्या यह प्रजातन्त्र का अपमान नहीं है ।
- 12- क्या बाप भारत सरकार को उसी मेमोरैण्डम पर दुवारा वहश का अनुमति देंगे ।

जै हिन्द

80- समर राय

3-9-68



Prime Minister,  
P-1 Safdarjang,  
New Delhi.

Original in Hindi at P. 136-137 ✓

It is now over 20 years since India regained her Independence. During these 20 years, how much progress has been achieved by our Congress Government is known to you ~~and~~ as well to the Indian public. Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that we will actually be independent when our people will progress and there will be no sign of poverty in the country. The Congress Govt has however not been successful in this respect.

During these twenty years, whatever our Government has done - good or bad - we leave it to our fate.

But there is a difficult problem before you and us. This is about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. A section of the people believe that Netaji is still alive while some are of the view that he met his death in an air crash. The Congress Government, however, accepts the Shahnawaz Enquiry Committee Report irrespective of the fact whether it is acceptable to the public or not. Is this Democracy?

Some years ago I heard Shri Uttam Chandra Malhotra at Ramlila Grounds in New Delhi. He emphatically told his audience that Baba Sharda Nand of Shoulmarhi was none else but Netaji and Netaji will soon emerge. On the basis of this news, he managed to raise funds from the public. While Netaji did not emerge till today, Shri Malhotra embezzled the money collected from the public and the Congress Government did nothing in this matter.

There is not even a portrait in the Parliament House of the Great Leader who sacrificed everything for the sake of his country.

Are the ashes of Netaji kept in Renkoji Temple (Japan)? Do the ashes pertain to animal?

Recently 350 Members of Parliament presented a Memorandum to you. Did you refuse to consider the Memorandum? If so, why?

I request you kindly to reply to these questions as early as possible. I shall be ever grateful to you.

Jai Hind.

Petitioner - Samer Roy  
C/o G. Roy  
533 Gandhi Nagar, 21.8.68  
New Delhi-31

ACKD SMO (34)



Shrimati Prime Minister,  
Safdarjang,  
New Delhi.

Original in Hindi at p. 138/c

3-9-1968

Jai Hind.

I had requested you in my letter dated 19th August, 1968 to make public your views as to whether Netaji is alive or dead. We have not heard your decision for the last 20 years. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had once said that an enquiry ~~into the death of Netaji~~ had no doubt been instituted into the death of Netaji, but as no solid proof was available, nothing definite could be said.

p. 147/c ✓  
I therefore request you, as an Indian citizen and on behalf of the Indian public, to reply to the questions (attached) within a week i.e. upto 10-9-68. If the reply is not received by 10-9-68, I and the public would believe that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is alive and our Government is unable to bring him before the public.

Yours ..

Sd/- Samar Roy  
3 Sep 1968

Address:

Samar Roy,  
C/o G. Roy,  
E-5/22 Krishna Nagar,  
Delhi-31

Accepted (34)



QUESTIONS

Original in Hindi at P. 128/p

1. Did Shah Nawaz Khan visit the place of incident?
  2. Had the British Government declared Netaji as 'War Criminal'? And is Netaji living in secret place for this reason?
  3. Is the Sadhu Shardanand of Shoulmarhi (Cooch-Bihar) Netaji?
  4. If the Sadhu of Shoulmarhi is not Netaji, why the Government does not take him into custody?
  5. Have any efforts been made by the Government till to-day to establish the identity of Baba Shardanand?
  6. Are the ashes of Netaji kept in the Renkoji Temple in Japan?
  7. Are those ashes of some animal according to some experts?
  8. Will a second Enquiry Commission be appointed to investigate Netaji's death as demanded by the public?
  9. Have 350 M.Ps. submitted a Memorandum to you about Netaji?
  10. Did you withhold permission for the majority memorandum being considered?
  11. Can the voice of majority be ignored in this manner in Democracy? It is not an insult to the Democracy itself?
  12. Will you permit discussion on that Memorandum now?
-



(31)

(143)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy 8561/68 - Pol. II  
Puc.

The representation enclosed  
with the Puc is about one questioning the  
correctness of the findings of Nilaji Inquiry  
Committee with which E.A. Ministry is  
concerned. These papers may be passed on  
to that Ministry for disposal

Ministry of Home Affairs.

RECEIVED

1231 EAD:19

KCS

21.9.68

21/9

usr (Pol. II)

Done

21/9

Dir of E. A

D. 8561/68

23.9.68

M.H.A. U.O. No.

Pol. II. A.

EAD

16222-20/9

23/9

Mr. An

24.9.68



8561/68 P.O. II  
20/9/68

(144)

175324

Dated 18 SEP 1968

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11.

Memorandum

Communication dated 7.9.68 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi

for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi.

13 SEP 1968

C. R. No .....  
Diary No.....

for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

W. J. D. S.



ओ३म्

बन्दे विश्व मातरम्

"शाह नवाज कमिशन रिपोर्ट को चुनौती"

175304

शाह नवाज रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नेता जी की कथित हवाई दुर्घटना में कथित मृत्यु हुआ। रिपोर्ट को बगैर ज्युडिशियल फैसला के मान लेना ही एक "घुणित षडयन्त्र" प्रमाणित करती है। अगर किसी सज्जन को अवसर हो तो कृपया रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर ही निर्णय करें कि वह सही है या गलत। केवल सुने सुनाये ही नहीं। कथित दुर्घटना में नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु के बाद ही 'एंग्लो अमेरिकी' ने भारत जापान तथा अन्य स्थलों में भी नेता जी की पकड़ने के लिए जैसा खोजबीन की और बाद में किस अज्ञात कारण वश नेता जी की मृत्यु मान ली? और ठीक ऐसा ही वह शाह नवाज कमिशन ने नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु सम्बन्धी गलत प्रमाणों को एकत्रित कर रिपोर्ट में नेता जी की मृत्यु सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की लेकिन रिपोर्ट उल्टा ही नेता जी जीवित है प्रमाणित कर दिया। अनेकों प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकों में मृत्यु पर सन्देह व्यक्त किया तथा रायटार जैसे संवाददाताओं ने भी सन्देह व्यक्त की, यहां तक कि अब्दुल रहमान जो नेता जी के साथ जहाज में थे वह पहले तो मृत्यु का मंडन और बाद में उसका खण्डन क्यों किया? जैसा कि उनका कहना है कि हम से जैसा कहलाया गया वैसा ही हमने कहा। तो क्या मजबूरी का नाम मोठ की दलिया? जैसा कि हवालात में फंसे किसी निदोष व्यक्ति मजबूरी से ही दोषारोप मान लेता है और आदालत में जाकर उससे मुकर जाता है। शाह नवाज रिपोर्ट में दो फोटो हैं जो कि एस० एम० गौस्वामी जी ने कथित मस्मी बंधे हुए कपड़े पर लिखित लिपि सम्बन्धी विरोध के उत्तर में उन्हें फुटा प्रमाणित करने की कोशिश में दिखाया, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष सत्य वह है कि एक फोटो में सुवास और दूसरे पर बदल कर सुभाष लिखित है और 'माषा' भी जापानी न होकर विदेशी अंग्रेजी है जब कि हस्पताल में जापानी भाषा में सब रिपोर्ट दर्ज है, और नेता जी की संस्कार जापानी रीति तथा भाषा के अनुसार हुई, तो क्या कारण है मस्मी पर जापानी भाषा न होकर अंग्रेजी क्यों हुई? तीसरी फोटो जो कोनोजी का है केवल उनका दोनों हाथों कलाई तक ही दिखाया चेहरा नहीं, जबकि उनका चेहरा भी बुरी तरह से फुलस गया था और दांत भी टूट गये थे। नेता जी शक की अन्य व्यक्ति भी होंगे जैसा कि हिटलर के पास थे। अगर नेता जी की मृत्यु हो गई तो यह सब घरा-फेरी गोरख धन्धा क्यों? यही कारण है कि किसी भी विषय पर गवाहों में एक दूसरे से शत प्रतिशत गलत बयानी है। जिससे सिद्ध होती है इसमें अवश्य ही गहरा षडयन्त्र है और वह खोज भी इन्कवायरी वगैरहा भी केवल दिखावा और धोखा है।

"शाह नवाज कमिशन को चुनौती है" कि अगर रिपोर्ट सही है तो उसे राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सुविज्ञ कानून दानों के एक पंच पर सुपर्व करने की हिम्मत करें और देखें कि रिपोर्ट सही या गलत है फैसला ही बतायेगी, नहीं तो दुनिया यह भी सोचेगी कि नेता जी को गिरफ्तार कर कलें भीषण यातना दी जा रही है या उनके कथित शव को गायब या धड़ से सिर अलग कर दिया गया यही कारण है कि उनका फोटो नहीं है। अतः कथित भारत सरकार जिस आधार पर शाह नवाज रिपोर्ट को मान्यता दिया। रिपोर्ट को आज तक ज्युडिशियल इन्कवायरी क्यों नहीं किया गया जिससे देश में भीषण भयंकर खड़ा हो गई है उसका जुम्मेवार कौनी नेता जी सम्बन्धी मस्मी तक हर वस्तु अब तक क्यों नहीं मगाई गई? विश्व बताओं यह किसी और कैसा इन्साफ शनारस्त हुआ परिन्दे परिन्दे या इन्सान हाथ पैर ना चर्रा पदों में ढक्का लाश कैसे हुआ बहारे जहां नेता जी का? जयहिन्द!

८ प्रतीक्षी प्रेम - प्रधान मंत्रीजी

रुचनार्थ



Translation of Hindi letter  
at P. 145/2

From : A.C. Sarkar,  
TIMES OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Dt. 7.9.68

Challenge to Shahnawaz Commission Report

According to the Shahnawaz Report, the reported death of Netaji occurred as a result of a reported air crash. To accept the Report as correct without judicial probe is an act of scornful plot. If anybody get an opportunity, let him study the Report and decide for himself whether it is correct or false. Let him not believe on what he hears.

Immediately after the reported death of Netaji in the reported air crash, the Americans and Britishers investigated the matter in India, Japan and other places. But subsequently they accepted the death of Netaji for some unknown reason. Similarly Shahnawaz Commission collected false evidences of the reported death of Netaji and in trying to establish his death, proved that Netaji was still alive.

In many books, doubts have been expressed about Netaji's death and Press reports like Reuters doubted the authenticity of the news. Even Habibul Rehman, who was with Netaji in the same aeroplane, first agreed that Netaji was dead, afterwards contradicted it. He said that he told whatever he was forced to tell....

In Shahnawaz Report there are two photographs which S.M. Goswami had shown in connection with the controversy going on over the language of the script on the cloth containing the ashes. But the truth is that in one photograph "Suwas" is written while on the other it has been changed into "Subhash". The script is in English whereas all reports in the Hospital are in Japanese; and also the last rites of Netaji were performed according to Japanese customs. Why then the ashes do not bear the label in Japanese instead of English?

The third photograph is of ~~Kono~~ Konoji depicting only his both hands upto the wrists and not his face, when his face was badly charred and teeth were broken. There might have been persons resembling Netaji as was the case with Hitler. If Netaji has actually died, why these manipulations? This is why the statements of witnesses on any matter differ with one another. It proves that there had been some plot and the Enquiry was only an eyewash and deception.

I challenge the Shahnawaz Commission to prove its report as correct by submitting it to a tribunal of national or some international or both judiciary body for scrutiny. Their decision/verdict will prove whether the Report is correct or false. Otherwise the world will presume that either Netaji is being tortured in some jail or his dead body concealed or his head severed. That is why there is no photograph of Netaji.







On what basis the Government of India admitted the Shahnawaz Report as correct? Why the Report was not submitted for Judicial probe? This has lead to utter confusion in the country. Who is ~~xxx~~ responsible of this? Why the ashes of Netaji and his other articles have not been brought to the country? What sort of enquiry is this? How that covered corpse devoid of hands, feet and face was believed to be that of Netaji?

Jai Hind.

Copy to :- Prime Minister for information.

Accepted (35)



32  
148  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. 9270/68 (R)  
PUC

In the enclosure to the PUC Shri Sarkar has made a request for a judicial enquiry into the circumstances which led to the death of Netaji Bose. This is a matter concerning the E. A. Ministry to whom these papers may be sent for disposal.

1/10  
29.10.68

29/10  
US(P)

C. S. S. S.  
30/10/68

Ministry of E. A.

D. 9270/68

30.10.68

E. A. C. A.

31/10

1821/68

31/10

4/11/68  
U. S. (P)

S. A. D. N.

Mr. A. S.

1.1.68

15008. E. A. D. / 68

2/11



173800

No. 16 SEP 1968

Dated 16 OCT 1968

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11.

Memorandum

Communication dated Nil is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi  
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

for Home Affairs,  
New Delhi.

18 OCT 1968

C. R. No. ....

Diary No. ....

*[Signature]*  
for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

D. 9270/68/oli. 1

19/12/68



ओ३म् :

बन्देविश्वमातरम्

नेता जी पहली का दूसरा समाधान

अगर नेता जी ! भारत की अखंडता व पूर्ण आजादी की खातिर शहीद हुये तो क्या हुआ ? वह तो परम्परागत कर्तव्य अनुष्ठान ही था जो की सबका कर्तव्य है और जंग के मैदान में पीठ ना दिखाकर शहीद होना देश भक्ति का परिचय है। जो कि नेता जी ने विश्व को प्रेरणा दिया और कथित मरते समय भी अखण्ड देशवासियों को भारत की अखण्ड आजादी की खातिर संघर्ष जारी रखने के लिये अनुरोध भी किया तो क्या ! अखण्ड भारत पूर्ण आजादी की खातिर हम सब पीठ दिखा कर पीछे रहेंगे ? देश की आजादी तपस्या में टूटि क्यों हो ? देश भक्त बहादुरों की मौत बड़ी दर्दनाक होती ही है और वही देशभक्ति, जिन्दगी और जिन्दादिली का सही परिचय है। अगर शहीदों की तरह नेता जी के शहीद होने से अखण्ड भारत पूर्ण आजादी के संघर्ष समाप्त नही हो गया ! बल्कि और अधिक प्रेरणा बल मिला। आजादी का जंग जारी है ! और रहेगा। विश्व में अगर किसी के पास हिम्मत है तो स्पष्ट करे कि नेता जी युद्ध अपराधी है। गुप्त-चुप क्यों ? शाबाश ! अगर नेता जी, अब भी यदि युद्ध अपराधी है तो वह सोने पर सुहागा और वह प्रमाणित करती है कि नेता जी जीवित है ! और उनकी आजादी की लड़ाई जारी है तथा अखण्ड भारतवासी उनके पीछे हैं।

वह शाहनवाज़ कमीशन रिपोर्ट भी स्पष्ट प्रमाण देती है कि नेता जी जीवित है। क्योंकि कथित दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हवाई-जहाज और उसमें नेता जी सहित १४ - १५ फौजी आफिसर, सवारी जो की उस घनघोर लड़ाई के दौरान जबकि दुनिया में उथल-पुथल मची हुई थी, व्यस्त कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दूर सफर में जा रहे थे। और जहाज में उन जेनरलों के आपस में किसी किस्म का बातचीत हुआ है, रिपोर्ट में कुछ भी जिक्र नहीं है। ऐसे अनेकों प्रमाण स्पष्ट सिद्ध करती है कि वह कहानी मनगढ़न्त और नेता जी व अखण्ड भारत विरोधी षडयन्त्र मात्र है। क्योंकि नेता जी ने सिंगापुर से लाई वेविल से कोई सन्धि ना करने का ब्राडकास्ट किया था। लेकिन लिडरों ने उसे अनसुनी कर जापान पर एटम से भी अधिक शक्तिशाली, गंदारी व धोखे के बम्ब से भारत पर वहमलावर और अमान्य हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान दो शासन विभाजन से बरबाद किया है, उसकी मण्डाफोड़ न हो जाए क्योंकि दुनिया जानती है कि नेता जी सहित अखण्ड भारतवासी अखण्ड भारत पुजारी है। शाहनवाज़ रिपोर्ट की निष्कर्ष बताती है कि हकीकत में ना जहाज और ना ही उसमें नेता जी थे। अगर जहाज और उसमें १४-१५ जुम्मेवार फौजी जेनरल हो और उस गम्भीर परिस्थिति में



॥ २ ॥

आपस में कुछ न कुछ विशेष विचारविमर्श या साधारण बातचीत भी न हो?  
क्या वह सबके सब गुंगे, बहरे और अन्धे थे? या सबके मुँह बांधे हुए थे? या केवल  
नेता जी या रहमान जी के भी मुँह बांधे हुए थे, जैसा कि उन्हें बांध-बुंध कर ले  
जाया जा रहा था ताकि आपस में बात-चीत न कर पायें? रहमान जी तथा  
और जुम्हवार पदाधिकारियों को किस कारण वश इंग्लो-अमेरिकी ने छोड़ दिया?  
जबकि अनेकों साधारण फौजी माहिरों को गोली, फाँसी लगाया गया और  
अनेकों पर मुकदमा चला? और किस कारण रहमान जी को ऐसा बयान देना  
मजबूरी थी! जनता क्या विचार करे और उनकी देशभक्ति और कर्तव्य भी है कि  
उस निराधार और मृत शाहनवाज रिपोर्ट पढ़े की आड़ में जो कुछ रहस्य खोजना  
हुपास गया है उसे ज्युडिशियल इन्क्वायरी तलाशी से दुनिया के सामने प्रकाशित कर  
प्राप्त करें इसमें आना-कानो क्यों? जबकि कथित भारत सरकार पूर्ण आजाद  
है? घबड़ावत क्यों? युद्ध अपराधी कौन कौन है, जल्दी ही प्रकाश में आयेगा?  
और उस मुँठे - मेड़िया-बालक के नतीजे की तरह इन्क्लाबी आधार से भारत  
पर इन दोनों हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान समाप्त होकर अखण्ड भारत जिन्दाबाद का  
नारा गुंजेगा ! - - - - - जय हिन्द !

दिनांक- १५ अश्विन, २०२५

(१-१०-१९६६)

क. सी. सरकार

२० सी० सरकार,

टाईम्स आफ इण्डिया,

नई दिल्ली। OCT 1968

✓ सूचनार्थ तथा प्रकाशनार्थ: - श्री मती ईश्वरजी गांधी

P.M.'s Book

10 OCT 1968



(152)

Translation from Hindi letter at P.150-151/c

Different solution of Netaji Mystery

It is no wonder that Netaji became martyr for the integration and complete independence of the country. This was traditional devotion to duty and to die on the battle-field is patriotism. Netaji's martyrdom has not ended our war for liberation of the united India. The war is continuing and will continue. If anybody in this world has courage, let him declare in clear terms that Netaji is War Criminal. If Netaji is still held as War Criminal it goes to prove that he is alive and his war of independence is continuing and the people of India are behind him.

Shahnawaz Commission Report also proves that Netaji is alive. According to his plan, Netaji was travelling to some far off destination along with 14-15 officers in that plane which was reported to have crashed. The Report does not contain any reference to talks that might have taken place between them in the aeroplane. Similar such clear evidences prove it beyond doubt that the whole story of his death is a cock and bull story and a plot against India. Because Netaji had declared in Singapore that he would have no compromise with Lord Wavell, the leaders resorted to this deception and treachery. They ignored his declaration and armed with bomb of deception and treachery, more powerful than the Atom Bomb dropped in Japan, accepted the division of the country. Their treachery may not come to the light was the sole motive in hatching this plot. An analysis of the Shahnawaz Report denotes that neither there ~~was~~ was any such aeroplane nor was there Netaji on its board.

There were 14-15 responsible Army Generals in the 'plane and there was no talk among them in such grave circumstances! Were all of them dumb, deaf and blind? Or were all of them gagged? Or only Netaji and Rehaman ji were gagged so that they may not talk to each other? ~~Why~~ Why Rehamanji and other responsible officers were released by the Britishers and Americans when ordinary soldiers were shot dead, executed and court-martialled. And why Rehmanji was compelled to give such a statement?

Let the public ponder over it and they owe it as their duty to their motherland to bring to the light the hidden facts in that baseless and dead Shahnawaz Report through judicial enquiry. When the Indian Government is a sovereign body why there is any fear ~~and~~? Soon it will be known who are the War Criminals and there will not remain the divided India-Pakistan - but one United India.

15th Aswin, 2025  
(1-10-1968)

A.C.Sarkar  
Times of India, New Delhi

For information & publication - Smt. Indira Gandhi

*for info* (35)



33

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Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

<sup>-puc</sup>  
Dy. 9496/68 (R)

enclosed

The request made in the representation is the concern of the Ministry of External Affairs to whom these papers may be passed on for disposal.

Kis  
2.11.68

Inau dhae

HEA

D. 9496/68

4.11.68

M. A. No.

Pol. II. Sec.

EDB

Mr. Bw

78415  
4/11

D. 15226-5AD/68  
7/11



D. 9496/68 B.H.E

29/12 (154)

No. 201857 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
Dated 24 OCT 1968 NEW DELHI-11.

Memorandum

Communication dated 17.10.1968 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi  
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

W/  
28/12  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi  
for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

2606  
C. R. No .....  
Diary No. ....



155

सेवा में

श्री मतो इन्द्रगान्धी प्रधानमंत्री

मैं आप का ध्यान उस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि जो जॉन्स को जाती है। वह किसी न मालूम कान्ड को को जाती है।

लेकिन यह सच है जो मालूम है कि महात्मा गांधी जी द्वारा खूब इतरे नाथुराम गोडसे द्वारा की गई थीं। यह जॉन्स को सच है। पर मैं आप से यह पुछता हूँ कि मालूम है जो जॉन्स को नहीं जाती। यह सच है। तब कि स्पष्टता आप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वह मालूम नहीं है। यह सच है। लेकिन यह, दुख है कि मालूम नहीं है जो जॉन्स को मालूम नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी जॉन्स की सीमाओं पर हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से यह

201857

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प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप या तो  
 इस विभाग का कार्य किसी अन्य  
 व्यक्ति को सौंप दें या तो स्वयं  
 लोगो को भी खोज करायी जाय/संभाल  
 से मतलब मेरा यह है कि प्रेसि-  
 स या प्रवाण नई जॉन्स करायी जाय।  
 कि आप को बड़ा आश्चर्य रहेगा  
 कि आप मुझे इस को जवाब दे कर ~~किसी~~ शीघ्रतः  
 आप को दशावासी  
 मेहबूबासद्दे भद्राप्रसन्न

मेरा पता!—

**Mahesh Singh Bhadawia**  
 V. AWARI, PO Udi,  
 Distt. Etawah.

8951 10  
 1969 S. K. 2

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
 INLAND LETTER



श्री श्री इन्द्रा गान्धी प्रधानमंत्री  
 भारत सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री भवन  
 नई दिल्ली-११

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-

**Mahesh Singh Bhadawia**  
 V. AWARI, PO Udi,  
 Distt. Etawah.

201800

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED



P.155/c (156)

English rendering of a letter dated 17th October, 1968 from  
Shri Mahesh Singh Bhaduria, Village - Awari, P.O. Udi, Distt.  
Etawah to the Prime Minister of India.

---

I wish to draw your kind attention to the subject  
of enquiries.

Everybody knows that Mahatma Gandhi was  
assassinated by one Nathuram Godse. The investigations  
in this case are still being carried on. I would like to  
know why similar enquiries are not conducted about Netaji  
Subhash Chandra Bose. It cannot be said with certainty  
whether he is still alive or dead. But it is a matter of  
regret that no steps have been taken to investigate  
Subhash Babu's death whereas Mahatma Gandhi's assassination  
has been enquired into many times.

I, therefore, request you to issue orders  
for conducting enquiries about Subhash Babu as well.  
I shall be grateful for a reply from you.

---

*Accepted P.155/c  
8/10/68*



34

157

C/551/2/68/JP

19th Nov., 68.

Shri Samar Roy,  
c/o Shri G. Roy,  
533 Gandhi Nagar,  
Delhi-31.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated the 21st August, 1968, and the 13th September, 1968, addressed to the Prime Minister of India, regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. As you know, the death of Netaji was investigated in detail and Government have accepted the findings of the enquiry. Since then no new facts have been brought to light. Consequently, the Government of India feel that no further enquiry into the death of Netaji is warranted. The Government of India have, however, taken appropriate steps to accord due honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji.

Yours faithfully,

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

pl. issue  
P.140-141/c  
19.11.68

19/11/68

Further letters from Shri  
Samar Roy at P.123 & 193/c



35

158

C/551/2/68/JP

19th Nov., 68.

Shri A.C. Sarkar,  
Times of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated the 7th September, 1968, and the 1st October, 1968, addressed to the Prime Minister of India, regarding a judicial enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. The Government of India consider that no further enquiry is warranted as no new facts have been brought to light.

Yours faithfully,

*[Signature]*

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

please  
19.11.68

*[Stamp]*

1941

Further letter from Shri Sarkar  
is at SNo (40). P. 154-155/c



36

159

C/551/2/68/JP

19th Nov., 68.

Shri Mahesh Singh Bhaduria,  
Village Awari,  
P.O. Udi,  
Distt. Etawah.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 17th October, 1968, addressed to the Prime Minister of India, and to say that the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was enquired into in detail by an enquiry committee appointed by the Government of India in 1956. As no new facts have been brought to light, the Government of India consider that no further enquiry into the matter is warranted.

Yours faithfully,

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

pl. issue  
19.11.68

8  
19/11/68  
19/11/68

O/c



(37)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
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(160)

The Ministry of External Affairs were concerned with the investigation of Netaji's death because the investigations had to be conducted abroad and involved cooperation of foreign governments. The question of obtaining concurrence of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's family is entirely an internal matter. Consequently, it would be more appropriate for the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with this matter.

2. Ministry of Home Affairs may see for necessary action.

9/c  
l/ra  
(Y.R. Dhawan)  
Under Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (U.S. P-I)  
MEA U.O. No. 15873-~~EA~~D/68, dated 18.11.68.

15873-~~EA~~D/68

Mr. An  
9/c



SNO (38)

(161)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Public II Section.

.....

Dy.No. 8704/68

May be passed on to the Ministry of E.A. (East Asia Division) for favour of disposal.

~~Spang~~  
7/12/68

~~345~~

7/12/68

US (Chh)

K. D. Hinda

7/12/68

17143/EAD/68  
11/XII

Min. of E.A. (East Asia Div)

M.H.A. U.O NO. 8704/68- Pub II at-9-12-68

207 Home

10/72

E. Asia (US(EA))

10/72

Mr. A. S.

11-12-68



## नेता जी का देशवासियों को अन्तिम सदेश

स्व

### उनकी अस्थि स्थापना तथा अन्तिम यात्रा

लेखक भिष्म विश्वानन्द

अपनी टोकियो यात्रा में भिष्म जी ने अपने लेख में नेताजी के संबंध में कुछ तथ्य प्रकाशित किये हैं। यों तो उनकी मृत्यु संबंध में विभिन्न विचार धाराएं हैं परन्तु भिष्म जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत लेख ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हमारे देश का विप्लव स्वर का रागीश सुभाष, त्यागी सुभाष इस नस्वर संसार से विदा हो चुका है।

यात्रा का कर्त्तव्य करते हुए भिष्म जी ने कहा कि मैं २४ सितम्बर को कलकत्ते से चल कर दूसरे दिन टोकियो पहुंच गया था उनका उद्देश्य टोकियो में हो रहे सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के साथ साथ नेता जी के संबंध में जानकारी करना भी था। उन्हें एक छोटे बौद्ध मन्दिर में ले जाया गया जहाँ नेता जी के अस्थि अवशेष को प्रतिष्ठापित किया गया था। उन्हें यह ज्ञान कर और भी अफसोस हुआ कि उस मन्दिर का पुजारी नेता जी की परलोक गवन की तिथि जो '१८' है को प्रत्येक मास में नेता जी के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता चला आ रहा था। उनके मनमें यह प्रश्न जागा कि कब तक नेता जी की अस्थि अवशेष उस सूने मन्दिर में पड़े रहेंगे कब तक हिन्दु वासी आजाद हिन्द फौज के प्रधान को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने को प्रस्तुत होंगे जिसके श्रोतों पर मरते समय भी "जेहिन्द" ही था।

### अन्तःसम्य

नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के अन्तिम दिनों का विवरण भिष्म जी ने इस प्रकार दिया है।

दिनांक १६, ८, ४५, १०.३० बजे सिंगा पुरा से वैष्णव के लिये एक वावर में रवाना हुए, दिन के साढ़े तीन बजे १३.३०। वैष्णव पहुंच गए।

१७, ८, ४५ प्रातः ७.३० बजे सेगांव के लिये प्रस्थान, १०.४५ पर सेगांव पहुंच गए, ५.१५ सेगांव से ६ अफसरो के साथ जिनमें जनरल शिखर भी थे प्रस्थान।



तौराना में रात्रि व्यतीत की जहाँ आप ५.४५ के समय पहुँच गए थे  
दिनांक १८, ८, ४५ तौराना से प्रातः ७ बजे तेहाकू के लिये प्रस्थान  
और २ बजे पहुँचे ।

### अन्तसमय

थोड़ा देर ठहरने के बाद विमान २.३५ पर फिर उठा १२० फीट  
की उचाई तक ही वह विमान पहुँचा कि उसका प्रापेलर टूट गया जैसे ही  
वह नीचे उतरने लगा कि विमान में आग लग गई। नेता जी के मस्तक के ऊपर  
ही पेट्रोल का टैंक था, अतः नेता जी उसमें वन्द होकर जलते हुए कमलों के  
साथ वह बाहर निकले उनके अनन्य भक्त करनल हवीबुल रहमान ने उनके जलते  
हुए कमलों को बुझाने की चेष्टा की और इस चेष्टा में करनल भी बुरी तरह  
जल गए, आग बुझाने पर भी नेता जी बुरी तरह घायल हो गए और उन्हें  
अस्पताल ले जाना पड़ा । मृत्यु के पहले उनकी अवस्था विलकुल शान्ति थी जब  
भी उन्होनें करनल हवीबुल रहमान से बातें की वह भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के विषय  
में ही थी जब उन्हें यह समझ में आया कि अन्तिम समय आ गया है तो उन्होनें  
ने अपने देशवासियों के नाम निम्न संदेश देने का आदेश दिया ।

"मैंने अन्त समय तक देश के लिये संग्राम किया और अब मैं उसी चेष्टा में  
अपने प्राण दे रहा हूँ, देशवासियों देश के लिये संग्राम जारी रखो । भारत के  
स्वतंत्र होने में देर नहीं । "आजाद हिन्द जिन्दा बाद",

नेता जी के साथ में जो अफसर थे उसमें दो तो उसी समय मर गए और  
अन्य घायल रह गए । दिनांक २२, ८, १९४५ को नेता जी की अन्तिम क्रिया  
ताम होकर में सम्पन्न की गई ।

२३, ८, १९४५ नेता जी के अस्थावशेष का संग्रह कर लिया गया ।

६, ९, १९४५ टोकियो में अस्था वशेष को समर्पित कर दिया गया

१२, ९, १९४५ रेंकोजी मन्दिर में नेता जी के अस्थावशेष को प्रतिष्ठा  
पित कर दिया गया । आर्च. स्न. ए (आजाद हिन्द फौज) के कप्तान  
एम. आर. मूती का आभार प्रगट करते हुए भिक्षु जी ने कहा मैं मूती जी का  
विशेष श्रुति हूँ जिन्होंने न केवल अत सूचना ही दी बल्कि मन्दिर लेकर  
और प्रथम बार फाटो लेने की व्यवस्था भी की, साथ ही साथ वैद पुराणियों  
की नेता जी के प्रति अटूट भक्ति के लिये आभार प्रगट किया ।

संकलन कर्ता

बुजमोहनलाल शर्मा, सत्यदेव कुशवाहा  
जवाहर नगर गुस्सहायगढ़



सेवा में,

आदनीय महा महिम राष्ट्र पति महोदय  
राष्ट्र पति भवन, नई देहली

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

पं.नं. 3279

दिनांक 22-11-68

164

विषय : नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु संबंध में उद्गार

महोदय,

नेता जी का देशवासियों को संदेश एवं उनकी अन्तिम यात्रा के प्रस्तुत तथ्य आपकी सेवा में प्रेषित कर रहा हूँ जो लगभग १६ वर्ष पूर्व मिर्ज़ा विश्वानन्द जी ने अपनी टाकियो यात्रा संबंध में प्रकाशित किये थे । आशा है कि इन तथ्यों पर देशवासियों के प्रतिकारण हेतु आप विचार करेंगे।

इति

संकलन कर्ता

वृजमोहनलाल शर्मा, सत्यदेव कुशवाहा

जवाहर नगर मुख्यालय, जिला

दिनांक १८, १९, ६८

फर्रुखाबाद 130 प्र० ।

H  
22/11





राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय,  
राष्ट्रपति भवन,  
नई दिल्ली-4

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT,  
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,  
NEW DELHI-4.

8704/68-Pub 2

6/12 दिसम्बर 3, 1968  
अगुहायण 12, 1890 शक

प्रिय महोदय,

राष्ट्रपति जी के नाम मेरे दिनांक 18 नवम्बर,  
1968 के आपके पत्र की प्राप्ति सूचना देने का मुझे निदेश  
हुवा है।

भवदीय,

Pub 2

Ministry of Home Affairs,  
New Delhi.

- 5 DEC 1968

C. R. No ..... श्री. बृजमोहन शर्मा,

Diary No ..... जवाहर नगर गुरुसहाय गंज,

जिला फरीदाबाद, 3090

(हेमराज गुप्तः)

राष्ट्रपति के अपर निजी सचिव

प्रतिलिपि श्री बृजमोहनलाल शर्मा के मूलपत्र सहित  
सचिव, भारत सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालय, नई दिल्ली की सेवा में  
व्यवस्थापनार्थ अगुसारित।

17  
S. Singh  
B. R.

हेमराज गुप्तः

राष्ट्रपति के अपर निजी सचिव



(166)

To

The Hon'ble President,  
Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sir,

I am submitting Netaji's message to his countrymen and some facts about his last journey as published 16 years ago by Bhikshu Vishwanand in the context of his journey to Tokyo. I hope you will kindly consider the facts with a view to removing suspicion from the minds of the people.

Yours x x

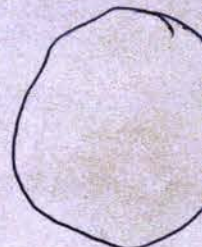
Sd/- Brijmohan Sharma,  
Satyadeo Kushwaha,  
Jawahar Nagar,  
Gursahay Ganj,  
Distt. Farrukhabad (UP)

Dt. 18.11.68

S.N.

The letter has been acknowledged by the President's Secretariat on 3<sup>12</sup>/68, vide P.165/c.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
27/12/68





Netaji's last message to his countrymen+  
&  
His Last Journey & Enshrinement of his ashes

By Bhikshu Vishwanand

The Bhikshu has published some facts about Netaji in his description of journey to Tokyo. Although there are different views about Netaji's death, the Bhikshu has made it clear in this article that .... Subhas has departed from this ephemeral world.

Narrating his journey, the Bhikshu stated that leaving Calcutta on the 24th September, he had reached Tokyo the next day. His object was to participate in a Conference in Tokyo and also to learn facts about Netaji. He was taken to a Buddha Temple where Netaji's ashes were being kept. He was sad to learn that the Priest of the temple had been paying tribute every month since Netaji's death on the 18th. The question arose in his mind as to how long the remains of Netaji will continue to be kept in that lonely temple and when the people of India will be ready to pay their tributes to the Chief of the Azad Hind Fauj, who uttered 'Jai Hind' even at the time of his death.

The End

The Bhikshu has described the last few days of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as follows:-

Departure Singapore 10-30 on 16-8-45 for Bangkok by a Bomber and reached Bangkok at 3.30 P.M.

Departed from Bangkok at 7-30 A.M. on 17-8-45 for Saigon and reached Saigon at 10.45

Departed from Saigon at 5-15 with 6 officers including General Shihai.

Stayed the night at Tourana where he had reached at 5.45.

Departed at 7.00 A.M. on 18-8-45 from for Taihoku and reached there at 2.

After a brief stop over the plane took off at 2.35 and while it had gone at a height of 120 ft., its propeller broke down and as it was coming down it caught fire. The petrol tank was just above Netaji's head and the result was that he was shut in it. He came out with his clothes burning. His devoted friend Colonel Habibul Rehman tried to put down the fire from his burning clothes and he himself was badly burnt. After the fire was extinguished, Netaji was badly injured and had to be



taken to a hospital. Before his death Netaji was very calm and whenever he was able to talk to Colonel Habibul Rehman he talked about India's freedom; when he realised that his end was near, he asked him to convey the following message to his countrymen:-

"I have fought/struggled till the end for my country's freedom, and I am now dying in for this cause. My countrymen! continue struggle for the sake of your country. There is no delay in India's freedom. Azad Hind, Zindabad."

Out of the officers who were with Netaji, two died and the others were injured. Netaji was cremated at Tum Hok on 22-8-45.

On 23.8.1945 Netaji's remains were collected.  
On 9.9.1945 the ashes were handed over in Tokyo.  
On 12.9.1945 the ashes of Netaji were enshrined in the Renkoji Temple.

The Bhikshu, expressing his gratitude to Captain M.R. Moorthy of the I.N.A. (Azad Hind Fauj), said, "I am particularly indebted to Shri Moorthy who, not only furnished the above information, but also ~~xxx~~ took me to the temple, arranged for a photograph for the first time, and expressed his gratitude to Buddhist monks for their profound respect for Netaji.

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Sno (39)

(169)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. Nos. 11128, 11334 and 11345/68 (Receipts)

The communications enclosed with these receipts are questioning the findings of the Netaji Inquiry Committee and have asked for clarification as to whether Netaji Bose is dead. This matter is the concern of the E. A. Ministry to whom these may be ~~forwarded~~ passed on for disposal.

KH  
18.12.68  
18/12  
USCPT

C. K. Chatterjee  
19.12.68

Ministry of E. A.

D. 11345/68 29/12/68  
M. H. A. O. O. No. ... Pol. II. A. ...

21721-5/68  
20/12  
17599/68  
26/12  
E. A. B.  
27/12  
USCPT

24/12

Mr. A. W.  
24.12.68



D. 11/28/68  
9/12  
No. 203131

Dated 30 NOV 1968

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11.

Memorandum

Communication dated 15.11.1968 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs  
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi.

- 4 DEC 1968

C. R. No .....

Diary No. ....

for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.



सेवा में

आदणीय प्रधान मंत्री  
केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय

208131

भारत सरकार । नई दिल्ली ।

विषय : नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु संवधा में उद्धरण

महोदय,

नेता जी का देशवासियों को सदेश एवं उनकी अन्तिम यात्रा के प्रस्तुत तथ्य आपकी सेवा में प्रेषित कर रहा हूँ जो लगभग १६ वर्ष पूर्व भिक्षु विश्वानन्द जी ने अपनी टाकियो यात्रा संवधा में प्रकाशित किये थे । आशा है कि इन तथ्यों पर देशवासियों के प्रमत्तता हेतु आप विचार करेंगी।

हति

संकलन कर्ता

वृजमोहनलाल शर्मा, सत्यदेव कुशवाहा  
जवाहर नगर मुसहायगंज, जिला

दिनांक १८, ११, ६८

फाँसवादा ७० प्र० ।



नेता जी का देशवासियों को अन्तिम सदेश

स्व

उनकी अस्थि स्थापना तथा अन्तिम यात्रा

(लेखक भिष्म विश्वानन्द)

अपनी टोकियो यात्रा में भिष्म जी ने अपने लेख में नेताजी के संबंध में कुछ तथ्य प्रकाशित किये हैं। यों तो उनकी मृत्यु संबंध में विभिन्न विचार धाराएं हैं। परन्तु भिष्म जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत लेख में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हमारे देश का विप्लव स्वर का रागीर सुभाष, त्यागी सुभाष इस नस्वर संसार से विदा हो चुका है।

यात्रा का वर्णन करते हुए भिष्म जी ने कहा कि मैं २४ सितम्बर को कलकत्ते से चल कर दूसरे दिन टोकियो पहुच गया था। उनका उद्देश्य टोकियो में होरहे सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के साथ साथ नेता जी के संबंध में जानकारी करना भी था। उन्हें एक ऐसे बौद्ध मन्दिर में ले जाया गया जहां नेता जी के अस्थि अवशेष को प्रतिष्ठापित किया गया था। उन्हें यह ज्ञान कर और भी अफसोस हुआ कि उस मन्दिर का पुजारी नेता जी की परलोक गवन की तिथि जो १८, है को प्रत्येक मास में नेता जी के प्रति श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करता चला आ रहा था। उनके मनमें यह प्रश्न जागा कि कब तक नेता जी की अस्थि अवशेष उस सूने मन्दिर में पड़े रहेंगे कब तक हिन्दु वासी आजाद हिन्द फौज के प्रधान को श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करने को प्रस्तुत होंगे जिसके श्रोतों पर मरते समय भी 'जैहिन्द' ही था।

अन्त समय

नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के अन्तिम दिनों का विवरण भिष्म जी ने इस प्रकार दिया है।

दिनांक १६, ८, ४५, १०.३० बजे सिंगापुर से <sup>बैंकाक</sup> वैमकास के लिये एक वावर में रवाना हुए, दिन के साढ़े तीन बजे १३.३०। <sup>बैंकाक</sup> वैमकास पहुच गए।

१७, ८, ४५ प्रातः ७.३० बजे सेगांव के लिये प्रस्थान, १०.४५ पर सेगांव पहुच गए, ५.१५ सेगांव से ६ अफसरों के साथ जिनमें जनरल शिहाई भी थे प्रस्थान।



तौराना में रात्रि व्यतीत की जहाँ आप ५.४५ के समय पहुँच गए थे  
दिनांक १८, ८, ४५ तौराना से प्रातः ७ बजे तैहाबू के लिये प्रस्थान  
और २ बजे पहुँचे ।

### अन्तःसमय

थोड़ी देर ठहरने के बाद विमान २.३५ पर फिर उड़ा १२० फीट  
की उचाई तक ही वह विमान पहुँचा कि उसका प्रापेलर टूट गया जैसे ही  
वह नीचे उतरने लगा कि विमान में आग लग गई नेता जी के मस्तक के ऊपर  
ही पेट्रोल का टैंक था, अतः नेता जी उसमें वन्द हो गए जलते हुए कपड़ों के  
साथ वह बाहर निकले उनके अनन्य भक्त करनल हवीबुल रहमान ने उनके जलते  
हुए कपड़ों को बुझाने की चेष्टा की और इस चेष्टा में करनल भी बुरी तरह  
जल गए, आग बुझाने पर भी नेता जी बुरी तरह घायल हो गए और उन्हें  
अस्पताल ले जाना पड़ा । मृत्यु के पहले उनकी अवस्था विलकुल शान्ति थी जब  
भी उन्हें ने करनल हवीबुल रहमान से बातें की वह भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के विषय  
में ही थी। जब उन्हें यह समझ में आया कि अन्तिम समय आ गया है तो उन्होंने  
ने अपने देशवासियों के नाम निम्न संदेश देने का आदेश दिया ।

“ मैंने अन्त समय तक देश के लिये संग्राम किया और अब मैं उसी चेष्टा में  
अपने प्राण दे रहा हूँ, देशवासियों देश के लिये संग्राम जारी रखो । भारत के  
स्वतंत्र होने में देर नहीं । “आजाद हिन्द जिन्दा बाद”,

नेता जी के साथ में जो अफसर थे उसमें दो तो उसी समय मर गए और  
अन्य घायल रह गए । दिनांक २२, ८, १९४५ को नेता जी की अन्तिम क्रिया  
ताम होकर में सम्पन्न की गई ।

२३, ८, १९४५ नेता जी के अस्थावशेष का संग्रह कर लिया गया ।

६, ९, १९४५ टोकियो में अस्थावशेष को समर्पित कर दिया गया

१२, ९, १९४५ रेंकोजी मन्दिर में नेता जी के अस्थावशेष को प्रतिष्ठा-  
पित कर दिया गया । आर्च.सं. २ ( आजाद हिन्द फौज ) के कप्तान  
एम. आर. मुर्ती का आभार प्रगट करते हुए भिक्षु जी ने कहा मैं मुर्ती जी का  
विशेष श्रेणी हूँ जिन्होंने ने न केवल उक्त सूचना ही दी वरन् मन्दिर लेकर  
और प्रथम बार फोटो लेने की व्यवस्था भी की साथ ही साथ वैदिक पुजारियों  
की नेता जी के प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा के लिये आभार प्रगट किया

संकलन कर्ता

बृजमोहनलाल शर्मा, सत्यदेव कुशवाहा  
जवाहर नगर गुप्तहायगर्ज (फर्रुखाबाद)



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

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2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The first part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

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3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The first part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

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5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The first part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

R.M.'s Books  
22 NOV 1958

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The first part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part of this section is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.



176006

Dated 9 NOV 1968

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11

Memorandum

Communication dated 24.11.68 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs  
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

Poll  
W 121

D. 11 334/88-66.5

13/12/68

12 DEC 1968



Reg A.D



# विश्वनेता

Ry 175  
MFA 175  
श्री. बी. सक्सेना

संयुक्त सम्पादन  
मुकुल  
—आवास सम्पादन  
डी-ए-ए, नया बाजार  
दिल्ली-६

मान्यवर प्रधानमंत्री जी [श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

हिन्दुस्तान सरकार

दिनांक 28.11.1968

सांख्यिक ७१ वजे

प्रधानमंत्री भवन

१३ दिसम्बर

Abstract  
English  
Translation is  
at P. 182/c

मान्यवर

निवेदन है कि आपने जो ता. 21 अक्टूबर 1968 को आजाद हिन्दु सरकार की सिखावर जुबली के अवसर पर लाल किले के सामने सुभाष भेदान दिवसी के औ माध्या दिया, जिसमें आपने कहा कि बहुवर्षीय रूसी नाते हैं। जो कि हमें आलू नहीं हो पाती, और हो जाती है। आपके इन वचनों को सुनकर तथा अभी हाल ही में श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित जी ने जो कहा है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी अनभिज्ञ व्यक्तियों के बीच खिरी हुई हैं को सुनकर मैं बहुत परेशान हूँ। क्योंकि मैं ठान रहा हूँ कि इस कलह के जमाने में भी भावान (कुदरत) से हास्य प्रतीत हूँ। और उसे डर का ही होना चाहता हूँ मैं दिल से कभी किसी का बुरा नहीं चाहता और ना ही किसी को अपनी ओर से कोई हानि पहुँचाने की कोशिश किया करता हूँ। न ही पड़ता हूँ। परन्तु इन्साफ को एक दायित्व को लेके लिख कभी पीढ़े नहीं रहता हूँ। इसी लिए मैं यह भी कभी नहीं चाहता कि मेरी कलम या जुवान कभी किसी को से व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ उठे जो कि अज्ञान हो या अज्ञान के गुनाह का रद्द हो। ऐसे व्यक्ति को मैं सावधान करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। यही कारण है कि आज मैं फिर आपको अपने सिद्धान्तों से भ्रष्ट होकर पत्र लिख रहा हूँ।

शेष पृष्ठ 2 पर



(2)



# विश्वनेता

(176)

—सम्पादक

आई. बी. सक्सेना



—संयुक्त सम्पादक

मुकुल



—आवास सम्पादक

डी. ए. ए. नया बाजार

दिल्ली-६

२८-११-६८

और यह पूछना तथा जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप नहीं जानती कि नेताजी <sup>विनांक सार्थक ७.१.६८</sup> <sup>इन व्युत्पत्तियों की प्रतीति जिसे</sup> शाहनवाज काशीशान रिपोर्ट के नाते से भी पुकारा जाता है 'कल दम मूठ' को पुकारता है। उसके अन्दर <sup>१६</sup> आदमी को अपना ही व्याज आगे चला कर अपने ही व्याज से ~~आदमी को अपना ही व्याज आगे चला कर अपने ही व्याज से~~ या दूसरे के व्याज से ढँक जाता है। उम्मीद है कि आप भी तो ऐसा व्याज नहीं जो नाकट्या हो।

② इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर प्रस्तुत किया गया है फोटो अपने आप को खूब मूठ जा रही है फोटो के अन्दर का कल नभूना बताता है।

③ क्या आप नहीं जानती कि भारतीय जनता के हृदय में नेताजी की मिलनी उधर है और वह [जंता] नेताजी के बारे में वास्तविकता जानने की इच्छा है जो कि इस रिपोर्ट से नहीं मिलती।

④ क्या आप नहीं जानती कि १८ अगस्त १९४५ को किसी विभाग दुर्घटना में नेताजी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई और स्वीती के बाद अनेकों व्यक्तियों ने नेताजी को देखा उनसे मिले और उनके सम्पर्क में रहे।

⑤ क्या आप नहीं जानती कि इस तथाकथित हवाई दुर्घटना की कहानी की तिथि के बाद के अनेकों को प्रमाण व उवाह मौजूद है जिसे प्रमाण होता है कि नेताजी की हवाई दुर्घटना में १८ अगस्त १९४५ को मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

⑥ क्या आप यह सब बातें नहीं जानती? क्या इनसे वास्तव में आनमिग है तो है आप को जना समता है। और आप इस सम्बन्ध में तुलना बात चीत का लक्ष्य है। यदि मुझे आप को उत्तर आप को इस पत्र के मिलने के १६ (छियागै) घंटे बाद तक आगे पहुँचा



(3)



# विश्वनेता

(177)

सम्पादक

आई. बी. सक्सेना



संयुक्त सम्पादक

मुकुल



—आवास सम्पादक

डी-५१ए, नया बाजार

दिल्ली-६

सप्ताह साप्ताहिक साप्ताहिक

दिनांक १८.११.१९६८

ना मिला तो मैं यह समझूँगा, कि आप शत लोको वातो से भरी प्रकाशमानकारी शक्ति हैं।

आप मेरा मित्र हैं। उचित है। "जयहिन्द"

आपें को शुभचिन्तक  
आई. बी. सक्सेना  
जोख पाके सुभाष गाली  
नया I शाहदरा  
दिल्ली 32



★

44

F.M.'s Death  
29 NOV 1955



D-11345/68/60

(178)

173048

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dated 9.0V 1358  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11.

Memorandum

Communication dated 30.11.68 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs  
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

13/11

Pour

Be...

12 DEC 1968  
Dary No...



179  
176948

सेवा में

श्री मति प्रधान मन्त्री जी

आजकल जंग

नई दिल्ली

30-9-47

श्री मति प्रधान मन्त्री जी

जी हिन्द

Ref: 179

सेवा में निवेदन है कि लार्ड्स डिमिशन पर धरती  
आपने रास्ट्रपाल जी से और यह मन्त्री जी से मिला  
अलग रास्ट्रपाल जी के द्वारा भारत के मन्त्रियों  
रास्ट्रपाल श्री नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी को  
विषय की जानकारी चाही गई और आप नेताजी से  
जानकारी प्राप्त की कि आप आप 90-4-47 तक  
अपना निम्नलिखित पत्राला दे कि नेताजी दिवस है  
अथवा नहीं उनकी मृत्यु हो चुकी है पर आज तक  
आप नेताजी ने अपना पत्राला नहीं दिया इससे  
साल साहिब होता है कि नेताजी दिवस है और  
आप कांग्रेसी सरकार नेताजी को जानता है या नहीं  
जाना नहीं चाहते।

अगर नेताजी दिवस नहीं है तो कांग्रेसी को क्या  
शब्द नन्द को है आप आप अपना पत्राला दे  
दिमिशन पर धरती के और अगर उपरोक्त लार्ड्स  
तक आपका पत्राला न मिला तो मुझे सूचना है  
कि पुस्तक बापु जी के पत्राचार इस मंत्र पर  
पहना पड़ेगा

इस पत्र की सुचना रास्ट्रपाल को

उप प्रधान मन्त्री और यह मन्त्री जी को भेजा रहा है

पता

शुभ कामनाओं के साथ आपका

समस्त राम, भारत की श्री-शक्ति

शुभचिन्तक

ई 2-22 कृष्णा नगर दिल्ली 39

समस्त राम  
30-9-47



840377

Handwritten text in Hebrew script, appearing to be a letter or document. The text is written on lined paper and is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. A circular mark is visible on the left margin.

P.M.'s Death  
- 2 DEC 1968



(180)

Netaji's last message to his countrymen  
&  
His Last Journey & Enshrinement of his ashes  
-----

By Bhikshu Vishwanand

The Bhikshu has published some facts about Netaji in his description of journey to Tokyo. Although there are different views about Netaji's death, the Bhikshu has made it clear in this article that .... Subhas has departed from this ephemeral world.

Narrating his journey, the Bhikshu stated that leaving Calcutta on the 24th September, he had reached Tokyo the next day. His object was to participate in a Conference in Tokyo and also to learn facts about Netaji. He was taken to a Buddha Temple where Netaji's ashes were being kept. He was sad to learn that the Priest of the temple had been paying tribute every month since Netaji's death on the 18th. The question arose in his mind as to how long the remains of Netaji will continue to be kept in that lonely temple and when the people of India will be ready to pay their tributes to the Chief of the Azad Hind Fauj, who uttered 'Jai Hind' even at the time of his death.

The End

The Bhikshu has described the last few days of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as follows:-

Departure Singapore 10-30 on 16-8-45 for Bangkok by a Bomber and reached Bangkok at 3.30 P.M.

Departed from Bangkok at 7-30 A.M. on 17-8-45 for Saigon and reached Saigon at 10.45

Departed from Saigon at 5-15 with 6 officers including General Shihai.

Stayed the night at Tourana where he had reached at 5.45.

Departed at 7.00 A.M. on 18-8-45 ~~from~~ for Taihoku and reached there at 2.

After a brief stop over the plane took off at 2.35 and while it has gone at a height of 120 ft., its propeller broke down and as it was coming down it caught fire. The petrol tank was just above Netaji's head and the result was that he was shut in it. He came out with his clothes burning. His devoted friend Colonel Habibul Rehman tried to put down the fire from his burning clothes and he himself was badly burnt. After the fire was extinguished, Netaji was badly injured and had to be



taken to a hospital. Before his death Netaji was very calm and whenever he was able to talk to Colonel Habibul Rehman he talked about India's freedom; when he realised that his end is near, he asked him to convey the following message to his countrymen:-

"I have fought/struggled till the end for my country's freedom, and I am now dying in for this cause. My countrymen! continue struggle for the sake of your country. There is no delay in India's freedom. Azad Hind, Zindabad."

Out of the officers who were with Netaji, two died and the others were injured. Netaji was cremated at Tum Hok on 22-8-45.

On 23.8.1945 Netaji's remains were collected.  
On 9.9.1945 the ashes were handed over in Tokyo.  
On 12.9.1945 the ashes of Netaji were enshrined in the Renkoji Temple.

The Bhikshu, expressing his gratitude to Captain M.R. Moorthy of the I.N.A. (Azad Hind Fauj), said, "I am particularly indebted to Shri Moorthy who, not only furnished the above information, but also took me to the temple, arranged for a photograph for the first time, and expressed his gratitude to Buddhist monks for their profound respect for Netaji."



(182)

Original in Hindi app. 175-177/c

Referring to Prime Minister's speech on 21-10-68 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Azad Hind Fauj at the Red Fort Grounds and a recent statement of Smt. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit alleging that the Prime Minister was surrounded by inexperienced people, Shri I.B. Saxena, Editor, Vishwaneta Weekly, Gorkha Park, Subhash Gali, No.1, Shahdra, Delhi, shows his concern. Calling himself a God-fearing man, a man of principles, pledged to serve the cause of innocent and ignorant people who are plunged in acts of crime due to their ignorance, he finds himself compelled to address this letter to the Prime Minister.

He wants to know whether the Prime Minister is not aware of the followings:-

- i) that Netaji Enquiry Committee Report is a false heap of papers (fabricated document);
- ii) that each photograph in itself is false & forged and specimen of photo-trick;
- iii) the extent to which Netaji finds place in the hearts of the people and that they are keen to know the truth which is not to be found anywhere in the Report;
- iv) that Netaji did not die in the aircrash and many people have seen him and were in contact with him even after this reported incident;
- v) that there are evidences and witnesses available to prove that Netaji did not die in the air crash on 18-8-1945;
- vi) ~~that these facts~~ If the Prime Minister is not aware of all these facts, Shri Saxena would be willing to reveal these to the P.M. who could talk to him on this matter.

Shri Saxena concludes by saying that if he did not get a reply within 96 hours he would consider that the Prime Minister is well aware of these facts.

\*\*\*\*\*

From I.B. Saxena  
Editor, Vishwaneta Weekly,  
Gorkha Park  
Subhash Gali No.1,  
Shahadra  
Delhi.



(183)

In his letter dated the <sup>30<sup>th</sup></sup> ~~7<sup>th</sup>~~ November to the Prime Minister, Shri Samar Ray of Safdarjang, New Delhi refers to his earlier ~~x~~ letters of ~~30<sup>th</sup>~~ September 1968 to the Prime Minister, the President and the Home Minister in which he had requested to be informed of the decision by 10/9/68 about Netaji as to whether he is dead or alive.

Since he has not been conveyed the decision so far, it has become clear to him that Netaji is alive and the Prime Minister, Congress Government are not inclined to allow him to ~~rep~~ f reappear.

He further questions if Netaji is not alive, who is Baba Shardanandji of Shoulmarhi Ashram. He threatens to follow the path of Bapuji if he did not get Prime Minister's decision by 10th December, 1968.

He has sent copies to the President and the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.

---

*Replied Sno (42)*



Sno (40)

(184)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dy. 11497/68 (R)  
PUC

The enclosure to the PUC has been written with reference to a letter of Shri Y. R. Dhawan, Under Secretary, E. A. Ministry. That Ministry may, therefore, kindly see for disposal.

1/11  
24-12-68

*[Signature]*  
26/12

Min of E. A. (Y. R. Dhawan, us.)

1 enc - USA/10

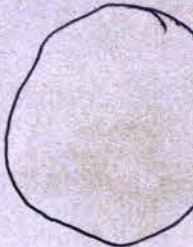
D. 11497/68 26/12/68  
E. A. U. S. No. ... Tel. ...

1/11 US (EA)  
27/12/68

8/11

Mr. A. W.  
28-12-68

Min. 11497-11497/68  
31/12/68





177124

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dated: 1 NOV 1968

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI-11

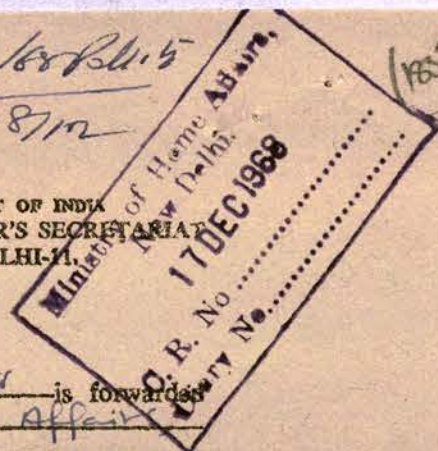
Memorandum

Communication dated 27.11.68 is forwarded  
to the Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi.

for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

for Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.



W. D. 18/12

Polu



177124

ओडिस  
क दे किशमातरम

17807-EMO/5 MHA

31/10/11

P. 1/10/11

31/10/11

सेवा में,

माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी,  
कथित भारत सरकार ।

निवेदन है कि आपको सरकार के आदेश अनुसार श्री बाईठ आरु घवन जी जो कि अहमद सेहरोट्टी दू दो गर्मिअ आफ इडिया की ओर से 19 नवम्बर 1968 का लिखा हुआ पत्र दिनांक 26-11-68 के दोहपर को मिला लेकिन तानाशाही बहीना ! ..... जबाब पड़ा, पत्र में लिखा है कि गर्मिअ आफ इडिया नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में और इ कावारी करने की जरूरत नहीं समझती क्योंकि आपके (मेरा) पत्र में ऐसा कोई नई रोशनी नेता जी के संबंध में नहीं है ।

प्रधान मंत्रीजी !

जनता के आदेशानुसार आपसे कुछ पुछने का शाहस करता हूं कृपया आप बताएं कि जनतंत्र में लोकमत तथा बहुमत सेसद सदस्यों के अनुसार चलना ही अचित है या नहीं ? न्यायिक जांच अमन्य क्यों है ? अदालत कानून विधान को ठुकराना क्या तानाशाही का लक्षण नहीं है ? नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु के संबंध में दोबारा जांच के लिए जनता द्वारा बहुमत चुने हुए संसद सदस्यों को मार्ग को ठुकरा कर हाव को जो कि बहुमत जनता के मत से आधारित सरकार है को ही क्या ठुकराना नहीं है ? अगर नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में न्यायिक जांच नहीं करने है तो कम से कम उस शाह नबाब कमिशन रिपोर्ट का हो कि जिसके आधार पर कथित भारत सरकार कथित हवाई दुर्घटना में नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु हुई मान लिया है, उसी का ही न्यायिक जांच हो ! ताकि जनता को भी पता चले कि शाह नबाब कमिशन रिपोर्ट सही या गलत है ? जनतंत्र में देश के संबंध में किसी भी प्रश्न पर केवल सरकार के मान्य या नामन्य ही प्रमाण नहीं है ! कथित भारत सरकार यदि निश्चित हो शत प्रतिशत जानती है कि नेता जी की कथित हवाई दुर्घटना में केवल तीसरे दर्जे के जलने के कारण ही कथित मृत्यु हो गयी है तो आज तक यहाँ तो क्या दुनिया में किसी ने और आप भी किसी भी अक्सर पर सर्वगोप्य नेता जी सुभाष चंद्र बोस क्यों नहीं कहा ? कहने में हिचकिचाहट और देरी क्यों ? किसी को बिना सर्वगोप्य कहे उसको श्वाजलि अर्पित करना घोर सच्चाई पर पर्दा डालना है । अतः प्रार्थना है कि आज तक जि होने सर्वगोप्य नेता जी कहे बिना ही उनको श्वाजलि अर्पण की है तो कृपया श्वाजलि वापस ले या पहले सर्वगोप्य नेताजी कहे और फिर श्वाजलि प्रदान करें, न्यायिक जांच के बिना नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु घोषणा करना गलत होगा जैसा कि अनावाल सन्यासी कथित मृत्यु के 30 साल बाद न्यायिक जांच से ही जीवित प्रगट हुआया !

बस अन्तिमाल मेरा नेता जी के कथित मृत्यु के संबंध में इतनी ही रोशनी डालना है । आशा करता हूं कि माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी इस पत्र का उत्तर देकर कृपार्त करेगी ।

----- जयहिंद !

र. शि. भारकार

सो सो सरकार,  
टाइम्स आफ इडिया  
नई दिल्ली

दिनांक 12 मार्गशीर्ष 20 25

27-11-68

प्रधान मंत्री जी



Page

1. The text is a handwritten document in Hindi, likely a letter or a report, written on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is in Devanagari script.

2. A prominent red rectangular stamp is visible on the right side of the page, containing the text "29 NOV 1968" in white, indicating the date of receipt or filing.

3. The document contains several lines of text, some of which are underlined or crossed out, suggesting a draft or a document being revised.

4. The text appears to be a formal communication, possibly related to government or institutional affairs, given the date stamp and the nature of the script.

5. The overall condition of the document is poor, with significant discoloration and some fading of the ink, consistent with its age.

29 NOV 1968

4511



(187)

English translation of a letter dated the 27th November, 1968 from Shri A.C. Sarkar, Times of India, New Delhi to the Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.

--- (Sri A.C. Sarkar at P-186/C) ---

To

The Hon'ble Prime Minister,  
Government of India.

Smo (35) P. 158/c  
9/11/68  
V'

I have received a letter dated 19-11-68 from Shri Y.R. Dhawan, Under Secretary to the Government of India on 26-11-68 but it is a bureaucratic reply. It has been stated that the Government of India do not find it necessary to make further enquiries about Netaji's death as my letter did not contain any fresh point on the subject.

Prime Ministerji!

As directed by the public, I dare ask you to let me know whether or not in Democracy it is proper to follow the voice of the people and majority<sup>opinion</sup> of the the Members of Parliament? Why a judicial enquiry is not acceptable? Is refusal to accede to the demands of the Members of Parliament, who have been elected on the basis of majority votes, not tantamount to ignoring the Government itself which is based on the votes of the majority? If it is not agreed to hold any judicial enquiry into the reported death of Netaji, let, at least, the Shah Nawaz Commission Report, on the basis of which the Government of India have accepted that Netaji died in the reported air-crash, be submitted for a judicial probe, so that the people may also know whether the Shah Nawaz Commission Report is correct or incorrect. Government's acceptance or non-acceptance of a question concerning the country is not enough in Democracy. If the Government of India have 100% definite information that Netaji died in the reported air-crash as a result of breaking<sup>of</sup> fire in the 3rd class, why nobody in India or elsewhere and even you yourself have ever addressed him (Netaji) as "Late Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose"? Why hesitate and delay? Paying tributes to one without addressing one as 'Late' means deception and concealment of truth.

This is, therefore, <sup>t</sup>request that whosoever



has paid tributes to Netaji without addressing him as "Late Netaji" till to-day, may take back their tributes or first call him "Late Netaji" and then pay him tributes. It will be as wrong a deed to declare Netaji as dead without holding any judicial enquiry in the matter as was in the case of Bhawal Sanyasi who emerged alive after 30 years of his reported death, only when a judicial enquiry was held.

For the present I would say only this much and I hope the Prime Minister would kindly oblige me with a reply to this letter.

Jai Hind.

Sd/- A.C.Sarkar  
Times of India, New Delhi.

Dated 12th Margashirsha, 2025.

27-11-1968.



Sno (41)

(189)

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Political II Section

Dv. 11636/68 (R)  
PUC

The petitioner has asked whether Netaji Bose is alive and whether there is any agreement with the British Commonwealth by which Netaji Bose is prevented from coming to India till 1999. This matter is the concern of the E. A. Ministry to whom these papers may be transferred for disposal.

1/44  
27.12.68

*Handwritten signature*  
27/12

MEA

22/01-5/04  
28/12

D. 11636/68 28.12.68  
M.H.A. U.S. No. ...

EA  
28/12  
1/1/69  
US (EA)

EA

Mr. DW  
2.1.69

36 EAD 69  
2/1/69



W/Poll F)  
19/12

(190)

4239-PSC/68/H/

निजी सचिव  
उप-प्रधान मन्त्री  
भारत

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक..12.दिसम्बर, 1968



प्रिय श्री राय,

आपका .30.नवम्बर, 1968).....का पत्र उप-प्रधानमन्त्री जी को प्राप्त हुआ। उनके आदेशानुसार निवेदन है कि आपके पत्र में उल्लिखित प्रकरण ....गृह.मन्त्रालय..... से सम्बन्धित है अतः के.डी.ए. गृह. मन्त्री. नयी दिल्ली ..... के निजी-सचिव को उक्त कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिया है। अच्छा हो यदि आप उन्हीं से सीधा पत्र-व्यवहार करें।

आपका,

कृते (हसमुख शाह)

श्री समर राय  
मारफत जी० राय  
ई० 5-22 कृष्णा नगर,  
साजपत चौक, दिल्ली-31

✓ प्राप्त मूल-पत्र सहित के.डी.ए. गृह. मन्त्री, नयी दिल्ली..... मन्त्री जी के निजी-सचिव को निराकरण हेतु प्रेषित।

21877/8  
कृते (हसमुख शाह)



D. 11636 / 68 folios

23/12/92

१ १ १  
१०० १

गृह मंत्रालय (3)

ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਤੇ ਪੁਰਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ 500

$$\frac{000}{-1512000}$$

॥ २० तम्य १८६७

३५१ भाग ५१८

सेवा में से विनम्र निवेदन है कि ११३ सिलबल पर धर का  
 और मान रास्टूपाल प्रधान मंत्री और यह मंत्री की से  
 अलग अलग राजस्व की पत्र के द्वारा भारत के आसानी  
 के ज्ञान का प्रकाश रास्टूपाल और नैलाडी बुजाल  
 चन्द्र काश जी के द्वारा का हलु की जानकारी  
 का ही की उपरांत नाला का उत्तर न काकर  
 ११३ अकट्टल पर धर दुलार राजस्व की पत्र के द्वारा  
 अपनी अपील का हरा का कि कृपा आप अपना उचित  
 का शाना है

पर माता लारीरु ३० नवम्बर १९६८ तक उपरोक्त  
नीला मा ने अपनी पुत्री ही माहिद विना इन नीला  
नीला मा की पुत्री से माहिद होता है कि नीला मा  
मुमारा पद बोस। माहिद है माहिद शाला माहिद  
समाप्ति ही मुमारा पद बोस है माहिद माहिद समाप्ति

नीला दाँ कुमारा चन्द पोरनही है तो मारल मरका  
 लावा मारुदा चन्द को मारकाता चन्द नही मारली  
 आडा आपसे मारल को जानला पूछली है कि  
 कि आप नीला मरा नीला दाँ कुमारा चन्द पोरनही  
 को चन्द आडा लाल जेकर ने मरवा चन्द मरिदा  
 आनन बलब च आनन को मरुदा मरमा ला हुया  
 है कि नीला दाँ को मरिदा लाल मारल ने जान  
 है नही दिखान सापडा

११  
 अथ... न आध्या अथवा आर्या न आध्या अथवा आर्या न  
 ११  
 आर्या आर्या आर्या आर्या आर्या आर्या आर्या आर्या  
 P.T.O

P. T. O



देरा मन्त्री के नाम पर जो नाम के नाम पर मारता  
 के नाम पर जो नाम पर (अपनी देरा मन्त्री के  
 नाम पर) और नीला और सुभाष-चन्द्र बोस और के  
 नाम पर अगले आप को देरा नहीं कहा है नी  
 लदा आप अपना <sup>११</sup> नाला दस दिशा-वर्धित  
 लला दे अगले उपरी कलु लालीव लला आपका  
<sup>११</sup> नाला न मिला नी सुभाष मन्त्री ही अल पुष्प  
 बापू और के बलाप हुके मन्त्री पर चलना  
 पड़ेगा

इस पत्र को सुभाष प्रधान मन्त्री रासद्वारा  
<sup>११</sup> और इम-ली और <sup>११</sup> और बुद्ध संवाद से दसों को  
 नी भेजा रहा है ।

सुभाष <sup>११</sup> है । नि आप हमारे <sup>११</sup> और  
 मन्त्री के नाम को सुभाष को सुभाष और  
 लाली मन्त्री के रहने बल बाबा को पला लगे  
 आप को असी नाम लला <sup>११</sup> है नीला और सुभाष  
 च-द बोस अब बुद्ध संवाद उचित न हो गा  
 सुभाष नाम नाला मन्त्री

<sup>११</sup> ११-६

पला  
 मन्त्री रास  
 मन्त्री और रास  
 है १-२२ बुद्ध संवाद नाला  
 लाली <sup>११</sup> को  
 दिवली ३१

आपका  
 सुभाष-लला  
 मन्त्री रास  
 ११३०-११-६२  
 लाली नाला <sup>११</sup> ११-६२

Replied  
 one (12)



To

The Deputy Prime Minister  
New Delhi.

(193)  
(Hindi letter 7.191-192/c)

Dated 30-11-68.

Sir ,

Jai Hind.

I had sent Registered letters to the President, Prime Minister and Home Minister on 3-9-1968 requesting them to let me know whether Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ~~was~~ was alive or dead; and having received no reply I reminded them on 9-10-68. Till today the 30th November, 1968, the leaders have kept mum and their silence shows that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is alive, and the Sanyasi of Shoulmarhi is Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. If the Sanyasi is not Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, why the Government of India does not take Baba Shardanand into custody. People of India want to know the reason for keeping Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in hiding upto now. Is there any agreement with the British Commonwealth under which Netaji would not be allowed to return to India till 1999.

I appeal to you as an Indian and on behalf of the Indian people that if you have the slightest regard for your patriotism, your people and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, please let me have your decision in the matter by the 10th December, 1968. If your decision is not received by the above mentioned date, I shall be compelled to follow the path shown by Bapuji.

I am also writing to the Prime Minister, President, and Home Minister and some Members of Parliament about this ~~xxxxx~~ letter.

I hope you will hear this Appeal of mine and Indian people, so that all of us may know the truth. It would not be proper to keep Netaji in concealment anymore.

With Good Wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Samar Roy

Dt. 30-11-68

ADDRESS

Samar Roy,  
C/o G. Roy,  
E5-22 Krishna Nagar,  
Lajpat Chowk,  
Delhi-31

Replied vide S.no (43)



(42)  
No. C/SS/1/2/68/JP  
Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Div)

URGENT

194

\* Flag A

i) No. C/SS/1/2/68/JP

4.1.69

ii) No. C/SS/1/2/68/JP

19.11.68.

We shall be grateful  
if the enclosed <sup>\*</sup>two letters in English  
are kindly translated ~~in~~ in Hindi  
and three fair copies each of the letters  
sent to this Division, at an early  
date, for issue. These are in reply to letters  
received in Hindi.

4/1/69

8/1/69

9/1

20/1/69

SO(EA)

unfiled

Hindi Section

4.1.69

Hindi Section

Sent herewith please.

L.D. Chatterjee  
10.1.69

Ministry of External Affairs  
RECEIVED  
No. 227  
6/1/69  
EA. Div

11/2/69

9/1

Mr. A.W.  
14.1.69



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

भारत सरकार  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

(195

*Signed in Hindi*

No. C/551/2/68/JP

New Delhi (11) the 4th Jan., 1969.

Shri Samar Roy,  
c/o Shri G. Roy,  
E5-22 Krishna Nagar,  
Lajpat Chowk,  
Delhi-31.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter dated the 30th November, 1968, and to say that a reply to your earlier letters dated the 21st August and 3rd September, 1968, had been duly sent to you vide this Ministry's letter No. C/551/2/68/JP, dated the 19th November, 1968. A copy of the same is enclosed for your ready reference.

Yours faithfully,

*Y.R. Dhawan*

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India



Copy

(196

C/551/2/68/JP

19th Nov., 68.

Shri Samar Roy,  
c/o Shri G. Roy,  
533 Gandhi Nagar,  
Delhi-31.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated the 21st August, 1968, and the 13th September, 1968, addressed to the Prime Minister of India, regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. As you know, the death of Netaji was investigated in detail and Government have accepted the findings of the enquiry. Since then no new facts have been brought to light. Consequently, the Government of India feel that no further enquiry into the death of Netaji is warranted. The Government of India have, however, taken appropriate steps to accord due honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji.

Yours faithfully,

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

87c



43

177

सी/551/2/68/जेपो

14 जनवरी 69

श्री समर राय,  
मार्फत - श्री जी० राय,  
ई 5-22 कृष्णनगर,  
लाजपत चौक,  
दिल्ली - 31

प्रिय महोदय,

आपके साथ पत्राचार-क्रम में आपके 30 नवम्बर 1968 के पत्र के संदर्भ में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश दिया गया है कि आपके 21 अगस्त और 3 सितम्बर 1968 के पत्रों का उत्तर इस मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या सी/551/2/68/जेपो, दिनांक 19 नवम्बर 1968 में आपको दिया जा चुका है। आपके संदर्भ के लिए उल्लिखित पत्र को एक प्रति इसके साथ भेज रहे हैं।

कृपया मेरा ध्यान में  
माना जावे।  
pl. issue  
m

15.1.69

भेज दिया  
1971

भवदीय,

9/c self.  
(in memo)

(यु० रा० धवन)

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

प्रतिलिपि

भारत सरकार  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

198

No. सी/551/2/68/जेपी

New Delhi (11) the 19 ~~अगस्त~~ 1968  
नवम्बर

श्री समर राय,  
मार्फत - श्री जी० राय,  
533 गांधी नगर,  
दिल्ली-31

प्रिय महोदय,

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के नाम आपके 21 अगस्त 1968 और 13 सितम्बर 1968 के पत्रों की पावती देने का मुझे निदेश हुआ है। जैसा कि आपको मालूम ही है, नेताजी की मृत्यु के विषय में अच्छी तरह छानबीन की गई थी और सरकार ने उस जांच-पड़ताल के निष्कर्ष को स्वीकार कर लिया है। तब से कोई नया तथ्य सामने नहीं आया है। इसलिए, भारत सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि नेताजी की मृत्यु के बारे में अब और जांच-पड़ताल करने का औचित्य नहीं है। लेकिन, भारत सरकार ने नेताजी के व्यक्तित्व को यथोचित सम्मान और मान्यता देने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाए हैं।

भवदीय,

(यु० रा० घवन)  
अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार



(44)

SECRET  
199

C/551/2/68/JP. 17th Apr. 69.

Subject:- Removal of the ashes of Netaji Subhash  
Chandra Bose to India.  
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Dear Embassy,

Please refer to Director (EA)'s letter No. 4960-DEA/68, dated the 2nd September, 1968, acknowledging receipt of Ambassador's letter No. 131-Amb/68, dated the 23rd August, 1968, on the subject mentioned above.

2. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for taking necessary action on the recommendations made by the Ambassador. The Ministry of Home Affairs have examined the issue in some detail and their reactions are as contained in the following extracts from their file:

"The time is perhaps not yet ripe for taking any step for the transfer of the ashes to India. In October, 1956, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, one of the members of the Netaji Enquiry Committee, submitted his dissentient report in which he reached the conclusion that there was no aeroplane crash and consequently no death of Netaji from it. The conclusions reached by Shri Bose regarding the ashes of Netaji may be quoted in full. ....

"Although, the dissentient report was not accepted by the Government, it shows how strongly Shri Suresh Chandra Bose felt about the findings of the Netaji Enquiry Committee. There is still nothing to indicate that the members of Bose family have changed their views, and are prepared to accept Netaji as dead. Any attempt to bring the ashes to India now is likely to hurt the feelings of the Bose family. It is also likely to give rise to a country-wide controversy since many Indians still sincerely believe that Netaji is alive. The unfortunate situation has already been explained to the Japanese Government by the Ministry of External Affairs, and they seem to appreciate our difficulty and are satisfied with the arrangements made for the keeping of the ashes in Renkoji temple."

3. This may kindly be brought to the notice of the Ambassador.

Yours ever,  
*[Signature]*  
MINISTRY

The Embassy of India,  
Tokyo. (For Shri J.C. Ajmani,  
Counsellor)

P.T.O.



Copy forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Pol.II Section), in continuation of this Ministry's u.o. No. D.4235-EAD/69, dated the 17th April, 1969.

(Y.R. Dhawan)  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

pl. in  
17.4.69.

18m  
22/4

The Secretary of India,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.



(45)

(208)

Copy of endorsement on MHA's file

Extracts <sup>re</sup> obtained.

2. A copy of the communication to our Embassy in Tokyo will be endorsed to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The file may now be returned to that Ministry.

(Y.R. Dhawan)  
Under Secretary(EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Pol.II Section)

MEA v/o NO. D.4235EAD/62 of 4/68





SECRET

No. 47-AMB/69(S)

Subject: Prime Minister's Visit to Japan

My dear Foreign Secretary,

I have just seen the Ministry's Chancery letter No.C/551/2/63/JP, dated the 17th April, 1969, about the removal of the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India, in which the Ministry of Home Affairs has said that the time has not yet come to remove Netaji's ashes to India.

2. A visit to Renkoji temple in Tokyo has been included in the Prime Minister's programme. It is likely that a request would be made to the Prime Minister at that time for removing Netaji's ashes to India and a suitable reply will have to be given.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*S. K. Banerji*  
(S. K. Banerji)

Please prepare  
a note

Shri T.N. Kaul,  
Foreign Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Mr. A.W.  
19.5.69  
Encl.

file. H.  
19/5/69

(46)

2892A/10-11/69  
Ministry of External Affairs  
TOKYO  
Dy. No. 6344 EAD/10/69  
Dated the 19/5/69 May 5, 1969

SM (44) P199-200/L

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47

203  
SECRET/IMMEDIATE

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)

...

25/3/DEFH/69

During Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to Japan a visit to Renkoji Temple, where ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are being kept, has been scheduled. The temple authorities are likely to request the Prime Minister to arrange for bringing back the ashes of Netaji to India. A note explaining our position is placed below.

dy  
( Manjit Singh )  
Director (EA)  
23-5-1969.

F.S.



209  
SECRET

Ministry of External Affairs  
(East Asia Division)  
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Subject:- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - Removal of his ashes from the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo to India.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose died in an aircrash on the 18th August, 1945, at the Taihoku airfield in Formosa. His body was cremated at the Taihoku Crematorium on the 20th August, 1945. The ashes were collected and temporarily kept in the Nishi (West) Honganji Temple, Taihoku till the 7th September, 1945 when they were flown to Tokyo. They have been lying in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo since then. The Government of India are paying an amount of Rs.5,000/- per annum to the Head Priest of the Renkoji Temple for the upkeep of Netaji's ashes.

Some doubts were expressed in regard to Netaji's death and, in response to a demand from a section of the public, the Government of India set up an inquiry committee in April, 1956. The Committee consisted of the following:-

- (1) Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
- (2) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose
- (3) Shri S.N. Maitra

A report was submitted by the Committee signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra in September, 1956. The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Committee was that Netaji had, in fact, met his death as a result of an aircrash. The Committee recommended that Netaji's ashes should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected for them.

The third member of the Enquiry Committee, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, submitted a dissentient report,



stating that there had been no aeroplane crash and that Netaji had not died as a result.

The Cabinet considered the Report of the Enquiry Committee on 9th September, 1956 and accepted its findings that Netaji had, in fact, met his death as a result of an aircrash. The Cabinet also decided that "the question of bringing over Netaji's ashes to India might be left for future consideration". A copy of the Report was laid on the Table of the House by late Prime Minister Nehru on the 11th September, 1956. He informed the House that the Government had accepted the findings of the Committee. In regard to Netaji's ashes, late Prime Minister Nehru said as follows:

"They (Enquiry Committee) make a recommendation about these ashes, that they should be brought to India with due honour and a suitable memorial erected. So far as the latter part is concerned, the Government do not propose, at this stage, to take any action. This is a matter in which, primarily, the family of Netaji is concerned, and it is with their consultation and goodwill that any step should be taken. I am not prepared to say that it is entirely a family or domestic matter. It is a national matter. Nevertheless, the family is concerned."

There is a body of opinion in India which still continues to doubt the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Only recently some 350 Members of Parliament asked for a fresh enquiry to establish whether Netaji had, in



fact, died in 1945. As this doubt is raised in the Parliament and outside every now and then, Government have been reluctant to bring the ashes of Netaji to India as that would raise a controversy and might offend the feelings of the family of Netaji.

The question was examined recently when our Ambassador in Tokyo raised this issue after attending the last memorial meeting held at the Renkoji Temple on the anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death. The Ministry of Home Affairs were requested to obtain the understanding of the remaining members of the Bose family to allow Netaji's ashes to be brought back to India with dignity and honour. The Ministry of Home Affairs reached the conclusion that time was not yet ripe for taking any step for the transfer of the ashes of Netaji to India. That Ministry held that there was nothing to indicate that the members of the Bose family had changed their views and were now prepared to accept Netaji as dead. It was felt that, in addition to hurting the feelings of the Bose family, it might also give rise to a country-wide controversy, since many Indians still sincerely believe that Netaji is alive.

The Japanese Government had also approached us through their Embassy in New Delhi for bringing back the ashes to India. At that stage, the position was explained to them. They were also told that the Government of India would continue to pay Rs.5,000/- per annum for the upkeep of the Netaji's ashes at the Renkoji Temple. The Japanese Government seemed to have appreciated our difficulties and were satisfied with the arrangements.



S E C R E T

207

APPENDIX TO FILE NO. C/551/2/68/JP

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

EAST ASIA DIVISION

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S U M M A R Y - N E T A J I S U B H A S H C H A N D R A B O S E  
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In response to the public demand that all the facts relating to the last stages of Netaji's life should be enquired into and made known, an Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India in April, 1956. The Committee consisted of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, (elder brother of Netaji) and Shri S.N. Maitra, Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The report of this Committee which was signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra, was released for publication in September, 1956. The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Committee was that Netaji met his death as a result of an air crash at Taihoku airfield in Formosa on August 18, 1945 and that his ashes are now at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Government of India accepted the report. The third member, namely, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose did not sign the report. Later on he submitted a separate report dissenting from the findings of the majority report. After laying a copy of this report on the Table of the House on 11.9.1956, the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made a statement in the Lok Sabha in which he said inter alia that Government felt that the evidence adduced in the report was practically overwhelming and should be accepted.

2. Since the Shah Nawaz Committee Report was published, demands have been made both in Parliament and elsewhere on more than one occasion that another Enquiry Committee be appointed. This was due to the fact that one of the members, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, the brother of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, did not agree with the findings and submitted a dissentient report. The Government of India, however, have consistently taken the position that neither the dissentient report nor the evidence which Shri Bose had referred justified the view that the findings of the Commission required revision, and have, therefore, refused to order another enquiry. The last time such a request was made was in 1966 when press reports from Formosa suggesting that the Nationalist Chinese Government have set up a Committee provoked a Parliamentary Question on August 2, 1966, from Shri Chitta Basu. At that time, the Foreign Minister repeated that "it has been stated several times in Parliament that the Government of India have accepted the findings of the Netaji Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan."

3. In 1962, a controversy was started stating that the Sanyasi of Shaulmari Ashram was Netaji. This has been indignantly denied by the Sanyasi himself and reiterated in a Bengali leaflet issued by the Ashram.

4. Dr. Satya Narain Sinha came up with a statement that Netaji was at present incarcerated in Cell No. 46 of Yakutusk prison in Siberea. The statement is difficult to verify and the Government have absolutely no information to corroborate this view.

5. More recently Lt. General (Retired) Fujiwara who claims to have discovered a presentation sword owned by Netaji in a Tokyo curio shop and who came to India to present this relic suggested an Indo-Japanese Committee to go into the question of Netaji's death to arrive at a conclusion "once and for all". Unfortunately the General has not specified the nature of his doubts and it is also relevant to note the fact of his long silence and that he did not come forth as a witness in front of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee.



6. Although the Committee did not go to Formosa for political reasons, they met a large number of very relevant witnesses included Col. Habibur Rahman (Netaji's co-traveller on the fatal trip) and several Japanese army and civil doctors, officials and nurses who returned to Tokyo after the war. As Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the present Prime Minister have often reiterated, the Government of India have accepted the findings of the Shah Nawaz Committee in toto and consider the evidence adduced by them to be overwhelmingly conclusive of Netaji's death. In the face of the lack of any fresh evidence, there is no reason for the Government to agree to undertake the task of appointing a new Committee to go into what they already accepted as being the truth.

7. A set of the letters exchanged between Prime Minister Nehru and Shri Suresh Bose or Shri Amiya Bose are placed below.

8. While it is true that in his letter of April 22, 1964 Prime Minister Nehru 'agreed' with Shri Amiya Bose that something should be done to "finalise the question of Netaji's death", he cannot be said to have given assurance and there is nothing to suggest, in the context of the entire correspondence, that at any time Prime Minister Nehru had entertained doubts about the conclusive character of the evidence cited by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee or others to establish Netaji's death. Presumably, what Shri Nehru had in mind was that something should be done to persuade those who still doubted this fact to accept the finality of the conclusion that Netaji was no more.

9. In subsequent years the Government have clearly stated in reply to Parliament Questions that there was no need for a further enquiry into Netaji's death as the report of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee was conclusive.

10. The most important circumstantial evidence on which Shri Nehru had relied, (according to his letter of May 13, 1962), is, to put it in his own words - "The lapse of time...and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly somewhere when he would be welcomed in India with great joy and affection".

11. On December 26, 1967, about 350 Members of Parliament, have sent a Memorandum to the President demanding a fresh inquiry into the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. They have urged that the further inquiry be made with the collaboration of the Governments of Japan and Taiwan (where the plane-crash took place) by a small independent committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men in whose integrity and capacity to conduct such an inquiry the public has full confidence.

12. In this connection, the Memorandum states, "the alleged death of Netaji in a plane-crash on 18th August, 1945, is not believed by a large section of Indian public in spite of the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee. Even the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to admit in a letter dated 13 May, 1962, written to Shri Suresh Bose, elder brother of Netaji, that there was no "precise and direct proof" of the death of Netaji.



On the other hand, Reuter reported on 2nd September 1945 on the authority of the New Delhi Correspondence of the 'Sunday Observer' London, that 'neither the British nor the American War Correspondence believes the news of Netaji's death and there is enough evidence of his presence in Saigon a few days after the reported plane-crash'. A Correspondence of an American Paper also told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 20th August, 1945 that Subhash was not dead but still alive and was possibly at Saigon. There are also published reports of Radio Broadcast by Netaji in December 1945, and January 1946. The value of the Shah Nawaz Committee is considerably diminished by the fact that no investigation was made into the above reports and that no member of the Committee visited the actual spot of the accident and made any local inquiry."

13. Similar demands have also been made by Tamilnad Forward Bloc, Madurai, in a memorandum dated 3.12.68 to the President of India and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Birthday Celebration Committee, in a resolution dated 23.1.68.

14. The Forward Bloc, Madurai have stated in their Memorandum that the late Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.P. had made a statement to the effect that "Netaji is alive and he never died in the alleged air-crash and the news about the alleged death was let out for political reasons and he (Netaji) disappeared mysteriously". They have also referred to the dissenting report of Shri Suresh Chandra Bose.

15. In the meeting held in Cabinet Secretary's room on 17.2.68 to consider the Memorandum of 350 MPs, it was decided that there was no need for a further enquiry and that no change was called for in our stand as hitherto. Accordingly in our reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Q. No. 325 we stated on 29.2.68 that since no new facts had been brought to light, Govt. did not consider that any further enquiry into the death of Netaji was warranted.

16. Subsequently, questions were asked in Lok Sabha about a report in "Jugantar" regarding escape of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and a reported broadcast by him over Radio Moscow. Our replies revealed that these reports were not factual.

17. The Qn. was again raised during the course of interpellation on S. B. No. 8 in Lok Sabha on 22.8.69 & the Home Minister replied "This matter is under the active consideration of the Govt. The P.M. has recently received certain memoranda from MPs and we are actively considering this."

18. For 275 Q. No. 29.8.69, a Resolution was tabled in the Lok Sabha & it was decided that MHA shd. deal with this. The papers viz (File C/125/18/69/JP) were transferred to that Min.

19. On 5.9.69, the Cabinet decided that "taking the political & other aspects of the problem"



211  
Suresh C. Bose.

Dated 12th May, 1962.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Shri Nehru,

The report in the papers of the 8th instant is to the effect that you stated in Parliament on the previous day, in reply to a question by Shri P.C. Barooah that the majority report of the Netaji Enquiry Committee established that my brother Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, died in an air-accident.

If you hold this piece of news to be correct, it affects the members of our family more than the general public, who, however, are also deeply interested in its correctness or otherwise.


I would, therefore, request you as his elder brother and as the seniormost surviving member of the family to forward to me the proof of his death, together with the date, month, year, place and the circumstances under which such alleged death took place.

In the expectation of a reply and with kind regards,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Suresh C. Bose  
12.5.62.





212

No.704-PMH/62

May 13, 1962.

Dear Shri Suresh Bose,

I have your letter of the 12th May. You ask me to send you proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died. In addition to this, the lapse of time now and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly somewhere when he would be welcomed in India with great joy and affection, adds to that circumstantial evidence.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Suresh C. Bose,  
Garia,  
P.O. Garia,  
Distt. 24 Paragacas,  
West Bengal.



SURESH C. BOSE

213  
Garia, P.O. Garia,  
Dist. 24 Parganas,  
(West Bengal).  
Dated 8th August, 1962

Dear Shri Nehru,

It appears from your letter No. 982-PMH/62  
of the 26th June last, that your own information  
conveyed to you by our Ambassadors has confirmed  
the fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead.

As this piece of news, if true, vitually  
affects all the members of our family. I would  
respectfully request you to please forward to me  
the date, place and circumstances under which the  
alleged death took place, as reported to you.

With kind regards,

I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
Suresh Chandra Bose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister,  
NEW DELHI.



214  
No.1256-PMH/62

August 12, 1962

Dear Shri Bose,

I have your letter of the 8th August, I wrote to you that all the circumstantial evidence made me believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had died. Much of this evidence was given in the report made by the Committee appointed for this purpose, which visited Japan. You will find the date, place and circumstances mentioned in that committee's report.

Apart from that report, the length of time that has elapsed is itself confirmatory of the fact of his death.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Suresh C. Bose,  
Garia,  
P.O. Garia,  
Dist. 24 Parganas.



215  
1, WOODBURN PARK  
CALCUTTA 20

My dear Panditji,

With reference to our talk in Delhi recently, I would like to submit to you the following proposals for your consideration.

The controversy regarding the aircrash at Taihoku in August 1945 is having unfortunate consequences. The report of the Enquiry Committee consisting of Shah Nawaz Khan and two other members has not found acceptance among a large section of the Indian people. The main reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Shah Nawaz Enquiry Committee did not include any person of high judicial standing and experience. Irresponsible statements by a number of persons are also keeping this controversy alive. In the national interest there should be a final judicial finding regarding the aircrash at Taihoku in August 1945. It will be in the fitness of things if the Chief Justice of India will agree to preside over a body of Judges and enquire into this question. All the materials collected by the Shah Nawaz Enquiry Committee on the subject and other materials that may be available to the Government of India should be placed at the disposal of this body of Judges. This body should, of course, be at liberty to take any further evidence on the subject if that is considered necessary by it and if such evidence is available.

The Government should accept the findings of this judicial body and take whatever steps that may be found necessary on the basis of its recommendations. This being purely a national question the Government should not take into account the opinion of any individual in this matter even though he happens to be related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly send me your message in support of the plans of Netaji Hall Society.

Hope you are feeling better.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Amiya Nath Bose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.



216  
No. 293-PMH/64

April 22, 1964.

My dear Amiya,

I have your letter of the 20th April. I agree with you that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's death. But it is not quite clear to me how far it will be proper for me to ask the Chief Justice of India to look into this matter. It may involve visiting Japan, and I am sure I cannot ask the Chief Justice to do so.

I have sent you a brief message already about the Netaji Hall Society.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Amiya Nath Bose,  
1, Woodburn Park,  
Calcutta 20



Ministry of External Affairs  
(Records Management Section)

File No. 4551(2)/68-JP

Sl. No.	Borrower's Name, designation, Section/Div.	Dy. No. & Date	To be put up with file No./Dy. No.	Date of Issue	To be returned on or before	Signature of R.S.
1	Shri R. M. Singhal	5/8-75	4/25(1)/75-JP	5-8-75	4-11-75	RSingh
	Asst. (EAD)	5-8-75	5-8-75	75	75	

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(2) It will be the personal responsibility of the borrower to return the files within the specified date.

(3) In case the file cannot be returned within the specified date, a fresh requisitioned slip may be sent with the request to extend the date by another 3 months.



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